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A List of Oriental Vernacular Names

of the

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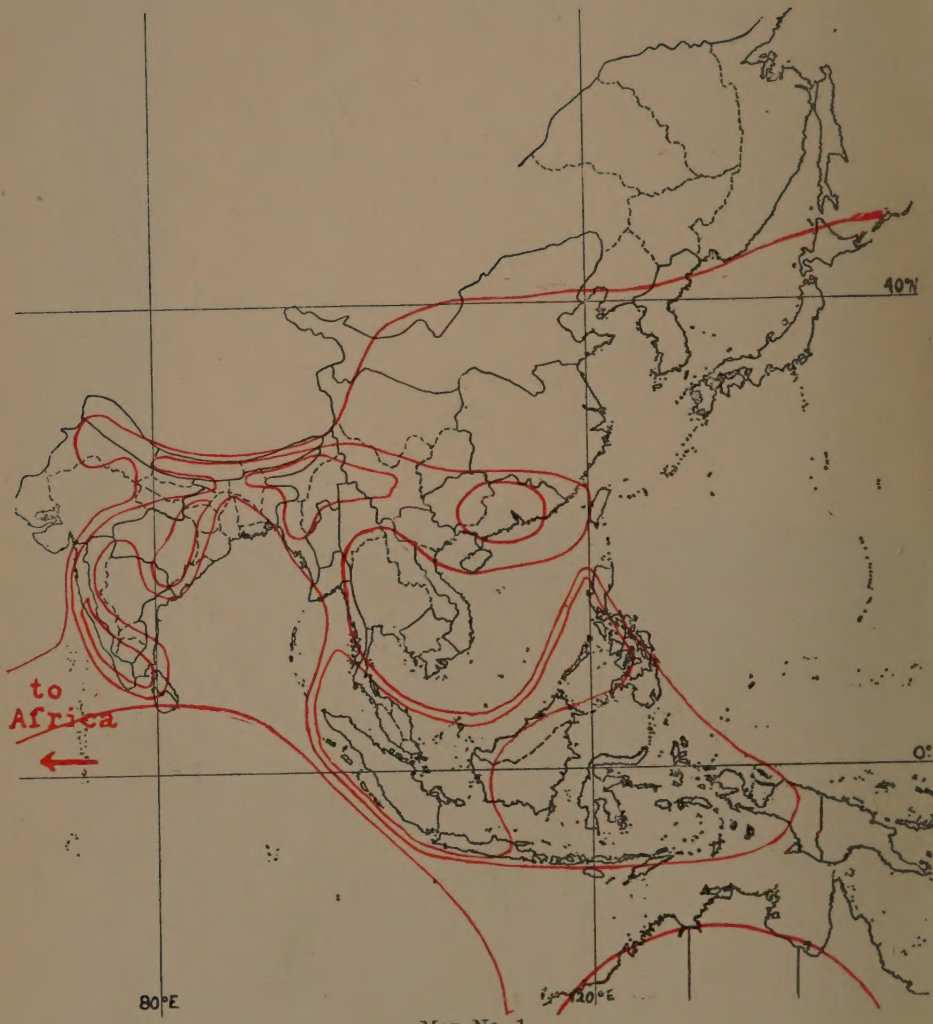

MAP NO. 1

Map 1. The distribution in Asia of Dioscoreas of the section Enantiophyllum, a section of edible species furnishing in *D. alata* and *D. opposita* two important cultivated plants. There are five areas in Asia of greatest abundance, (1) Malabaria, (2) Circars-Chota Nagpur, (3) the Assam-Burmese hills, (4) South-eastern China and (5) Western Malaysia with the Philippine islands.

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A list of Oriental Vernacular Names of the genus Dioscorea.

Compiled by I. H. Burkill.

For a considerable period the writer of these pages has been engaged on a botanic and economic study of the oriental species of the genus *Dioscorea,* and has collected at first, and at second hand, much native opinion upon them. In the course of doing this, the following list of their oriental names has been compiled. It is printed in the belief that used as a quarry of statements meant for examination it can be of considerable ethnological value. It is, in its present form, uncritical; for it contains names as heard from the lips of untutored men speaking a variety of distinct languages; and, obviously, it embodies what a purist would consider their mistakes. But languages are largely made up of mistakes persisting and it is not a purpose of the list to hide them, but to lead to an explanation of them.

As a consequence of its second-hand sources, it is unavoidedly inconsistent in the values of letters; but contains a number of explanatory cross-entries. In the names from Dutch sources "oe" has been turned into "u" "dj" into "j," and "tj" into "ch:" in northern Indian names, á has its Hunterian value: c, k and q have been gathered together: cross-references give the Portuguese values of some of the consonants of Fijian; a phonetic spelling (English values) is given for Chinese ideograms; but it has not been thought well to make any change in the French spelling of the names from New Caledonia, etc. Mistakes such as arise from a Burman using Hindustani, or a Sakai using his clipped Malay are, when recognised, explained.

It is a matter of regret to the writer, that the list does not cover the names of all starchy tubers used as food in the East; but of Dioscoreas only. However, Dioscorea in *D. alata* yields one of the most important of these foods, and has long done so: it supplies in *D. opposita*[1] a sub-tropical tuber of importance: it furnishes in *D. esculenta*[2] another tropical food; and in the edible cultivated races of *D. bulbifera* and *D. pentaphylla* are two more useful plants. All bear the marks of selection and improvement by human agency. It is indubitable that the improvement has been directed in the East. Besides these cultivated yams, thirty more wild species of the genus are proved to be turned to account as famine foods, and as knowledge grows that number is likely to be doubled.

In comparison with the use as food, the other uses which oriental Dioscoreas have, are relatively unimportant. There is the medicinal use of some species in China and elsewhere; there is the tanning use of *D. rhipogonoides* and *D. cirrhosa* on the coasts of southern China, Tonkin and Annam; and there is the use of *D. deltoidea* in the North-western Himalaya for wool-washing. The species which serve man as food-plants, are serviceable in very varying degree: *D. alata* returns on cultivation a considerable harvest, which is in the highest degree palatable: *D. opposita* and *D. esculenta* yield freely, and what they return is also wholely palatable: cultivated races of *D. bulbifera* and *D. pentaphylla* possibly return not grudgingly, but no European has tried to ascertain their yield per acre: the wild species of the section Enantiophyllum root deep and therefore return little to those seeking and getting them; but the root tubers when got are palatable: the wild and nauseous species of the sections Opsophyton and Lasiophyton have to be eaten with caution, and are only used in want: and, lastly, the tuber of *D. hispida*[3] is virulently poisonous, but the poison can be eliminated and a food extract made from it when greatly needed. The wide range in utility evident through this series gives abundant cause for discriminating names. Primitive man particularises: he may be expected to apply a different noun to each yam that he recognises. As his tribe advances, generalisation comes in; a noun is adopted for "yam:" and in a further generalisation a noun for "tuber." Doubtless this explains how related languages are often remarkably far apart in their words of generic rank *e.g.* for "yam" and for "tuber," for one tribe would take the noun of this species of yam and apply it to yams in general; and another tribe would take the noun of that yam. The nouns for "yam" and still more the nouns for "tuber" will be seen in these pages most diverse.

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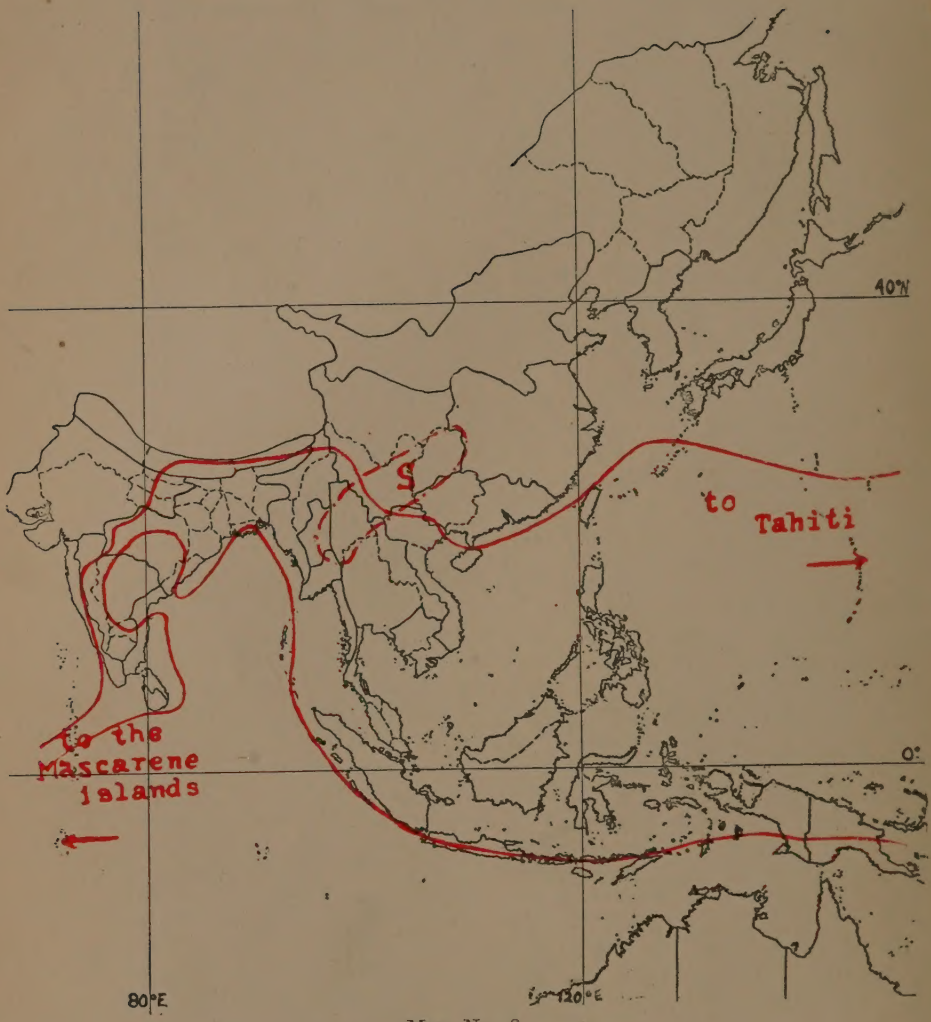
1 *D. opposita*, Thunb., is the oldest name for the Chinese yam, and must be given preference to the better known name, *D. Batatas*, Decne.

2 *D. esculenta*, Burk., is the proper name to give to the Lesser yam, which is *D. fasciculata*, Roxb., and the *D. spinosa* of various authors, and also one of the species which have been called *D. aculeata*.

3 *D. hispida*, Dennst., is the most acceptable name for the yam often called *D. daemona*, Roxb., and which is one of the species that have been called *D. triphylla*.



MAP No. 2

Map 2. The distribution in Asia of the section Combilium, that is to say of the cultivated and edible *Dioscorea esculenta*. Also (at S.) the distribution of the section Shannicorea.

The writer's interest is in man's gradual appropriation of the products of the jungle, and conversion of those that were pliable into cultivated plants. He hopes that etymologists upon their side can make use of the names which he has gathered together, and will find interest in revising them.

It would entrench the conclusions derived from studying the names of Dioscoreas to make a list covering all the oriental starchy food-roots, so that such as may have been transferred to Dioscoreas from aroids and from other useful plants, should appear with a suggestion whence they came: but to have made it would have entailed large digressions from the purpose in hand.

Climate circumscribes the area of the Dioscoreas in the East in a very marked way by means of deserts; for they are plants of summer-growth under a rainfall ranging from abundance to great abundance: and in consequence of this the regions about Persia, Arabia, Turkestan and in general all the parts of western Asia, are inimical to them, as well as the great plateau of the centre of the Continent and most of Australia.

Although it has grown abundantly clear of recent years that western Asia during, let us say the last third of the time since the Glacial period, has undergone a drying up from a more moist climate than it has now, and that therefore it may have been more suited or it were better to say, nearer to being suited to yams, it is so hopelessly impossible for them now, and so slow have been the climatic changes, that, brought into the same view as living languages, the climate towards the genus becomes permanent; and it is reasonable to assume that the absence of edible yams west of lines which can be realised in a moment from the accompanying maps, carries with it the certainty that living yam-names, even as misapplied names, are absent.

Of the maps Nos. 1 and 2 are the most important: No. 1 is of the species of the section *Enantiophyllum* of *Dioscorea,* whereof over 90 per cent furnish innocuous edible tubers: No. 2 gives the distribution of the section *Combilium,* which is as useful, (together with a section of unknown use): No. 3 is of the two sections *Opsophyton* and *Lasiophyton,* which furnish the most important oriental famine substitutes: and No. 4 is of the inedible species of the sections *Stenophora* and *Paramecocarpa.*[1] The reader will observe that the western limits of the sections on the first three maps are very similar,—namely a line from the Gulf of Cambay to the upper Ganges, with in two of them a bay westwards along the Himalaya. West of these limits it is unnecessary to search in Asia for any intimate knowledge of the *food*-Dioscoreas. Yet confident, as we may well be, that pre-European traffic or human migration westwards by land from the monsoon area of Asia has not stabilised

1 *Paramecocarpa* is a new name for a section created to contain the species, *D. flabellifolia,* Prain and Burkill, *D. piscatorum,* Prain and Burkill, and a couple more which are closely allied. *D. piscatorum* is that species which is referred to as "tuba-ubi" in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal N.S. 10, (1914) p. 13.

any knowledge of yams in the direction of Europe, we must recognise, that peoples wandering westwards by sea, between India and the African coasts have been able to transport them. These peoples were firstly that Malayo-polynesian stock, which settled in prehistoric times in Madagascar reaching it assuredly by water, and secondly the Egyptian, Semitic, Indian, Arab and Chinese traders, who navigated the Indian Ocean prior to 1500 A.D.; for they must be assumed to have provisioned their vessels with yams.

It is reserved for workers in Africa to investigate this. They must ascertain what Asiatic yams are in cultivation within east Africa, and by recording their vernacular names seek tracks of the races which transported them. The whole field lies open, and if some student of plants and man can be found to take in hand the enquiry, results with this list should be obtainable rapidly.

It is interesting that the cultivation of the Guinea coast *D. cayenensis* (African in spite of its name) and *D. rotundata* has not been recorded in east Africa and it appears as if they can never have been there and available for transport eastwards.

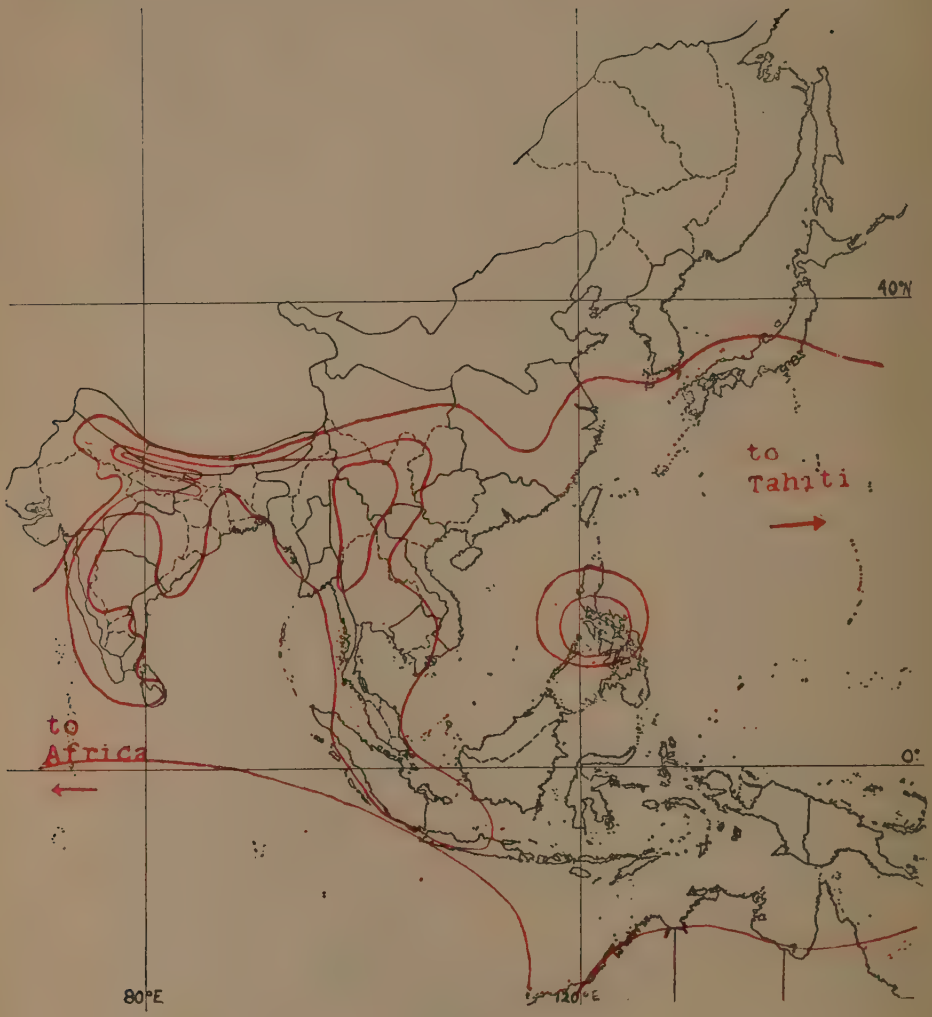
As to Madagascar, the familiarity of the Malayo-Polynesians who settled in it, with yams, is clearly demonstrated by the abundant yam-names commencing with o v i which are already recorded thence, and may be found in the list. That these people used and carried *D. alata* seems to have been the case, and it appears not at all improbable that they used also *D. esculenta.*

Barbaric conquests are often done by men moving forward, unaccompanied by women, destroying the men of their enemies and making captive their women; whereon a mongrel race is raised which derives its words of the chase from the conquering fathers but the words of the hearth from the captivated mothers. In this way words for weapons move whither words for foods do not, and by a comparison of the two, interesting ethnologic observations can be brought out. This list of words for food-plants may therefore serve usefully some ethnologist who will compile a contrasting list of words for weapons.

It is now necessary to plough across it in a sort of review; but a summary of results is very difficult to present clearly. One means of approaching clearness, however, seems to lie in considering first such words as are used adjectively, and after that has been done, to turn to the nouns.

These nouns sometimes indicate a particular species, sometimes a whole group of Dioscoreas, and sometimes have the meaning of "tuber" or "tuberous plant." When they indicate a group of species of Dioscorea, that is to say when they are more or less generic, in these pages they will be translated by "yam."

This word "yam" came into the English language from west Africa through the portuguese, and the readiness with which it was adopted by writers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries shows



MAP NO. 3

Map 3. The distribution in Asia of the sections Opsophyton and Lasiophyton taken together. There are three centres in Asia of greatest development (1) in the north-western Himalaya, (2) in south-western China and (3) in Luzon. These two sections yield the most important famine foods.

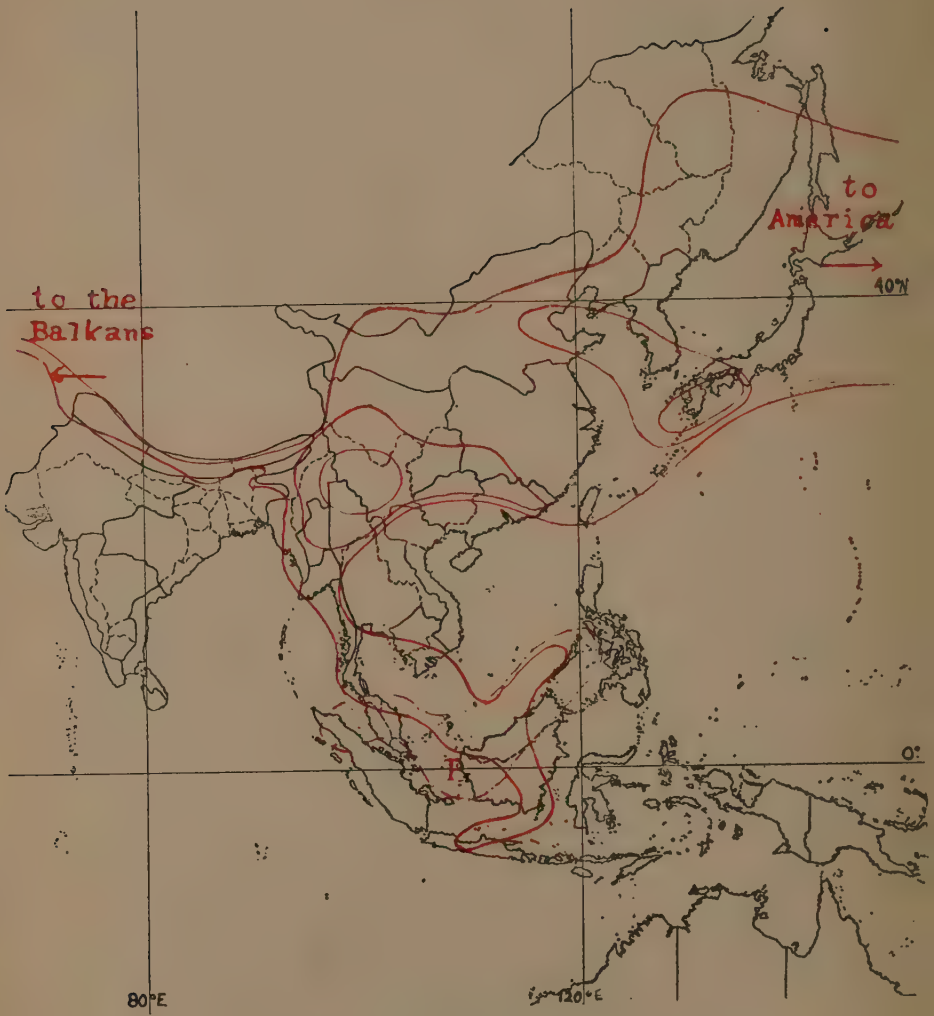
that there was a need for it. The voyagers of those centuries who brought it back, had set sail with turnips, carrots, parsnips, etc., in their stores; and at the further end had replenished their boats with diverse tubers for which they needed new names: in the main they adopted two, the one was potato, and the other was yam. Size was the feature by which they distinguished the two: and the smaller Sweet potato or batata, lent its name to the Andine potato when that later became known; while the larger Dioscoreas they gradually came to keep distinct as yams. This idea of a difference in size still holds good in our language; but in these pages it is necessary to extend the use of the word "yam" to all Dioscoreas, large or small, and even to be yet still looser; for the peoples of the East in the main have not held the idea that large and small food-tubers such as potatoes and yams should be distinguished; *e.g.* a l u in Hindustani. u b i in Malay etc., cover both, with cassava as well. Therefore where here the word "yam" is used as the equivalent of these oriental nouns, it is to be understood that not the least contrast with the word "potato" is intended thereby.

Adjectives of size.

Very naturally *D. alata* as being the most liberal of all the Dioscoreas obtains the name of "big yam," sometimes as a species, but more commonly in a race which is conspicuously large; and so it happens that we meet with words meaning "big yam" for it (in Japan) as d a i - j o, (in N.-E. India) as b a r a a l u in Sylhet, s a n g i a a l u in Jessore, p u r i a l u in Bogra and Darrang: (in S. India) p e r u v a l l i k i l a n g u in Tanjore, p e r u (mallai) k i l a n g u in Travancore: (in Burma) m y a u k g y i: and (in Malaysia) u b i g e d e and u b i r a m e in Java. In all the districts, Japan excepted, whence these names have been received, *D. alata* is grown in several races, and, in general it is the largest race of those locally known which is the "big yam:" but in southern India where *D. esculenta* is familiar, and often known as the "little yam," there is perhaps an implied contrast between it and *D. alata,* not in one variety, but as a species.

In Celebes big and little *D. esculenta* may be distinguished as s a y u r u s e l a and s a y u r u r i n t e k; but the noun s a y u r u is not quite the equivalent of "yam."

Sanskrit literature possesses in a medical work of perhaps 600 B.C. the name h a s t y a l u k a, meaning "elephant yam," and Dallana writing in the twelfth century interpreted the word "elephant" as "very large," saying that h a s t y a l u k a was a very large k a s t a l u k a. Now the word h a s t y a l u k a does not seem to have left any modern descendent; but k a s t a l u k a has, in k a t h a l u, k a t h a r u, k a t h a r u a, k a t h a r and k a t h a r k a n d which like it mean "woody yam:" in the Lakhimpur district of Assam k a t h a l u appears to be a race of *D. alata* and in the districts of Mirzapur k a t h a r and k a t h a r k a n d are certainly applied to this species: but k a t h a r u and



MAP No. 4

Map 4. The distribution of the poisonous sections, Stenophora and (P) Paramecocarpa. The section Stenophora has in Asia two centres of greatest development (1) in south-western China and (2) in Japan: it consists of plants of more temperate climates than those of the sections whose distribution is given on the preceeding maps; and in past times as a consequence has been able to gain access to lands upon either side of the Pacific (via the Behring Straits bridge) and to reach the Caucasus and the Balkans, which the other sections do not.

of the Mikirs or the bananas themselves is not known to the writer. The wide-spread name "ginger yam," in Burmese myouk gyin, in Javanese ubi jahe and in Amboinese ubi hahiya and in Hainan kiu-tu would seem to be derived from the shape of the root rather than from any other attributes of the root of ginger.

A good name for a profusely branched yam is that of "antler yam" or harinpada alu used in Bengal.

Three Javanese names indicate tubers which have a very slight tendency to curve and are more of less pointed towards the apex, viz.—"snout yam" or ubi hidung, "bill of bird yam" or ubi patok and ubi kepler sampi.

"Cucumber yam" or man yawn hta is a name for a race of *D. alata* in the Shan Hills.

The races of *D. alata* which do not grow down into the soil, but recurve, are denoted by names such as "elephant tusk yam" or hathidanta alu used in the Narsingpur district of the Central Provinces of India, hatidatia used in the Brahmaputra valley and khoainga used in Annam, as "lock of hair yam" or kaisali alu used in the Bakarganj district of Lower Bengal, as "snake yam" or naga valli kilangu among the Tamils of Ceylon and ubi ular in Malay, as "sickle yam" or ubi arit in Java, as "horn yam" or man khow wo in Shan and ubi tanduk in Java, and as "extruding yam" or ubi klesik in Java.

Flattened tubers, which likewise often have a tendency to recurve, possess the following names:—"flat-oar yam" or bathar potia alu in the Brahmaputra valley, "flat yam" or chapti ratalu in the Ganges plains, "fan yam" or ubi badak, uwi badak and huwi badak in various parts of Java, and ubi kipas in Malay, "hand yam" or ubi tangan in Java, "fingered yam" or ubi sounlaun in Amboyna, ubi jari in Java, and ubi bajari in the Moluccas, "Artocarpus-leaf yam" or ubi keledang in Malay as well as ubi daun sukun in eastern Malaysia, "threshing board yam" or pat alu in Lower Bengal, "flat spreading yam" or phan tangkara in the Khasia Hills, and "human yam" or ubi manusiya in Celebes.

It appears not improbable that the "excentric yam" or pazien bok of Sikkim is somewhat as the last named.

Races with more than one tuber have names such as:—"several tubers yam" or binna jhar alu in Bengal, "five snout yam" or panch mukhi alu in Orissa, "thousand snouted yam" or sahasra mukhi alu also in Orissa, "seven brothers yam" or sat bhaya alu in the Balasore district of Bengal, "twin yam" which is both ubi kurubut and ubi tumpuk in Java as well as ait alu in Sylhet.

It seems that the names from the Shan Hills of "small plum yam" or m a n a w n k w a h and "small egg yam" or m a n l e i t k a i indicate a lobing of the tubers which approaches subdivision into several. The Lepchas of Sikkim have a "plum yam" or m u j i b b o k.

A wilder fancy gives rise to the following names:—"buffalo's-teeth yam" or b h a i n s d e t h i k a n d a in the Central Provinces of India, "bullock's tail yam" or e d d u t o k a d u m p a in the Circars, "elephant's foot-print yam" or h a t i k u j i a a l u in Assam, "elephant's foot yam" or h a t i p a i a l u in the Murshedabad district of Bengal, and m a n t i n g s a n g among the Shans, "bear's foot yam" or m a n t i n m i in the Shan Hills, "fowl's yam" or u b i a y a m in Malay, "deer's yam" or u b i b a n t e n g and u b i m a n j a n g a n in Java, "crocodile yam" or u b i b o a y a in Java, "dragon's yam" or u b i n a g a in Java, and "turtle's foot yam" or m a n t i n g t o w in the Shan Hills.

Names such as those above are useful as indications of the distribution of yams of different form in cultivation.

D. esculenta possesses one name which compares it to ginger, a comparison which was found to be made also in the case of *D. alata*. In the case of *D. esculenta* the name appears as "ginger finger yam" or e d a t h e n g a l i a a l u and is used in the Sibsagar district of Assam. In this case much more clearly than in the case of *D. alata* it is made obvious that the quality in which the yam and ginger are compared is the shape. There is another Assamese name for this species derived from the same quality, *e.g.* that of "bitch's teats yam" or k u k u r p o a t i from the Darrang district. Rumph in the Herbarium Amboimense lib. 9 cap. 13 described a tuber of *D. esculenta* which suggested a suckling sow, and the small tubers round it its litter.

The commonest of all Burmese names for *D. esculenta* is "letter-d yam" or t a h - d w e u, and it is interpreted as derived from seeing the double curves of that letter, as written by the Burmese, in the tubers which then must be lobed. It is not an altogether satisfactory interpretation and search should be made for one more obscure and less fanciful (see p. 155 forward). The tubers are in some races lobed, otherwise it would be impossible to get the two names of e d a t h e n g a l i a a l u and k u k u r p o a t i, but most of them are not: and t a h - d w e u is as frequently applied by a Burman to a race with tubers that are not lobed as to one with tubers that are lobed.

D. esculenta is compared to a Shan drum in the Shan name m a n k a w n g; but it is not quite clear why. Nor is it clear why a race of it should be called in Amboyna k o m b i l i c h e m p e d a h a or "yam like (? the fruit of) *Artocarpus polyphemia*."

D. opposita receives in Japan the names of:—"stumpy yam" or d a i k o r o i m o, "hammer yam" or k i n e i m o, "long yam" or n a g a i m o, "lever yam" or t e k o i m o, and "crushed yam" or t s u k n e i m o in different races.

D. oppositifolia from going deep gets the names of p o d h a l i v a l l i k i l a n g u and j a m b u r a l l a in Ceylon, while *D. belophylla* from the same character may be called in South Canara p a d a v a l l i g a d d e.

D. bulbifera as will be seen later obtains a widely used name g e n t h wherein its bulbils, if the interpretation be true, are likened to small bells: it seems as if these bulbils are what obtains for it the names of "nutmeg yam" or s a t i k k a v a l l i in Tanjore. It is possible that they, though more probable that the root tubers, get for it in Formosa the name of "heart tuber" or s i m s h u.

D. hispida is called the "round yam" or p h a n s o l a k and "round bitter yam" or p h a n s o l a k k t h a n g in the Khasia Hills. It is also the "solitary yam" or p h a n l y n g k h i.

D. pentaphylla is compared in Bengal to the ovoid bunch of male flowers that terminates the inflorescence of a banana, and so obtains the name of m o c h a a l u.

The dense covering of bristly roots which coats the tuber of this species combined with the usual shape suggests a pig's snout and so procures the names m u k a k a c c h e l, m u k a k e s h a n g o, p a n d i m u k h a t e g a, and p u n d a m o h r a g u d d a, which are found over a wide part of the peninsula of India.

Adjectives of Thorniness.

D. esculenta is peculiar among all the oriental yams on account of its sharp thorns which are metamorphosed lateral roots on feeder roots lying near the surface of the soil above the tubers. By reason of them it is the "tiger claw yam" and "tiger paw yam," b a g h t h a p a a l u and b a g h h a t a a l u, of several of the districts, which extend north of the Ganges delta from Purneah to Maimensingh: and it is the "cock's (spur) yam" or k u k u l a l l a of Ceylon and in Java the u b i l a ñ d a k or "porcupine yam." Under the idea that these thorns prevent the wild pigs from uprooting the tubers, the Burmese of central Burma call it the "pig cut-off yam" or w e t - k a u.

Adjectives of Season.

The season of use is indicated in such names for *D. alata* as "september yam" or b i n n a a l l a in Ceylon, and for *D. spicata* as "may yam" or e e d a v a k i l a n g u in Travancore. M a r g o d i g a i, used by the Savaras of the Northern Circars for *D. esculenta* has been interpreted as "rains yam."

The Japanese have a quickly growing race of *D. opposita* which they call "yam that ripens in one year" or i c h o n e n i m o. The name "every year yam" or u b i t a u n t a u n which Rumph gives for a race of *D. alata* has the same meaning. N e e d i k i l a n g u meaning "long-living yam," a race of *D. alata* on the Malabar coast, would seem to mean the reverse.

Adjectives of Quality.

D. alata receives only one derogatory adjective in this list; and that is k a t h or woody which is found in the names k a t h a l u, k a t h a r and k a t h a r k a n d, and they are descendants of the sanskrit k a s t a l u k a, the application of which is uncertain. That *D. alata* should never have worse spoken of it than this, indicates its great importance in the East.

D. esculenta, which in some races is particularly sweet to the taste has the name of "sweet yam" in m o h u a l u, m o a a l u, m o w a a l u, m a u a l u, m a u s a r i, or m a o l i over a very wide area in northern India: and it may be taken that these names came from the sanskrit m a d h v a l u k a, which we find in the Charaka Samita of about 600 B.C.; but there is no reason other than the modern application of the derivative names for stating that m a d h v a l u k a was *D. esculenta.* This species is the "superior yam" or p a r a r u of the Unao district in the Gangetic plains.

D. Hamiltonii has the name of "excellent yam" or b o k y u n g in Sikkim.

D. Arachidna is the "savoury yam" or r u i d o k of the Mikirs.

A certain range of variation in flavour in *D. alata* exists. There is for instance a race k a m o d i a in the neighbourhood of Bombay with that peculiar mousy flavour appreciated in the East and found in Kamod rice—the name meaning "Kamod-like:" there are differences in the degree of starchiness or glutinosity, not seasonal; and there is a greater measure of sweetness in some races. The names found in the Ganges plains and in Java respectively, of m i t h i r a t a l u or "sweet ratalu"[1] and h u w i b a d a k m a n i s or "sweet fan yam" point to the sweetness; so also does u b i m a n i s or "sweet yam" in Java, and s a k k a r a v a l l i k i l a n g u or "sugar yam" in the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency. Burma possesses a race m y a u k m w e z o u k credited with fragrance: while the following names are suggestive of excellence:—

a k a s h k a n d a or "heavenly yam" in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces of India,
m a h a l k a n d a or "palace yam" in the same district,
m o h a n k a n d or "pleasant yam" in Berar,
r a j a a l l a or "king's yam" in Ceylon.

To them may perhaps be added:—

u b i t u n k u or the prince's yam in Sarawak,
u b i s e n e u r or "senhor's yam" in Java, and
r a j a m o h a n d u m p a or "King Mohan's yam" in the Circars.

The "superior yam" or p h a n k y r s i e w of the Khasia Hills is the cultivated *D. pentaphylla.*

1 For r a t a l u see p. 143 forward.

Palatability and nauseousness are brought into strangely sharp contrast within two species of *Dioscorea*, namely *D. pentaphylla* and *D. bulbifera*: with foliage and flowers identical, and roots not always shaped diversely, races of either species offer to him who would eat them materially in one good, in another worse than indifferent. The inevitable consequence of such conditions must be that adjectives indicating the relationship to the palate appear in the names of these races. In consequence the edible *D. bulbifera* in North Kanara is "sweet yam" or heg genasu and "sweet genth"[1] or mithi genthi in the North-western Himalaya, while wild and nauseous races of that species obtain the following names which mean "bitter yam" or "bitter genth," karu kanda widely through the Central Provinces and Central India, karwi genthi in the North-western Himalaya, pita alu commonly in Orissa, pit kanda or pith kanda in the edge of the Central Provinces towards Orissa, and titi gethi like karwi genthi in the North-western Himalaya. This species is also the "insipid yam" or ubi blichik of the sundanese language; and its effects on the human system are expressed very strongly in the calling of it the "mad yam" or pagla alu in Chittagong and the "poison yam" (one of them) in Java, where it is huwi upas and uwi upas.

D. pentaphylla in races that are good to eat is the "sweet hairy yam" or mouajhapra alu in Assam, and the "treacle thread yam" or jageri nuren kilangu in Travancore: it is suspected that it is at the same time the "sugar yam" of shini valli kilangu among the Tamils in Ceylon. In contrast the wild and nauseous plant may be called "deadly yam" or mara keshango in Travancore. It has the name of "inferior yam" or sili bok among the Lepchas of Sikkim.

D. hispida which is always poisonous,—so poisonous that it may be used to poison a carcase left as a bait for tigers,—is the "deadly strangle cake" or marpashpoli of the Bombay Ghats. This name is sometimes reduced to "strangle cake" or pashpoli.

"Benumbing yam" or hiritalla is a name which in Ceylon is ascribed to *D. oppositifolia*, and perhaps raw its flesh may, like other species, benumb the fingers—an effect not explained,—but enquiries as to its incidence should be made. "Sweet tuber" or mithi kand is a name for it in the Saugor district of the Central Provinces; and it is much sought as food both there and in all the neighbouring parts of the country.

"Bitter yam" or pitharu is ascribed to *D. aculeata*[2] in Chota Nagpur. Kasa alu, with the same meaning, is also ascribed to it in the districts of Angul and Balasore. It is a muddled

1 For genth see p. 144 forward.

2 The name *D. aculeata* is here used for the species called *D. Wallichii* in the Flora of British India. The reasons for the change are to be found in the Kew Bulletin, 1919, p. 352.

name and may be muddled in its application. The name of "yam like a Colocasia (in taste)" or kochadia alu is another name for the species received from the district of Angul.

Adjectives of Colour and Texture.

Tubers of *D. alata* may possess a crimson colouring matter or may be without it. The colour of those without it causes the following names to be given:—

"white yam" or safed ratalu in the Ganges plains,
dhaula alu in northern Chota Nagpur,
myouk u pyu in Burma,
ubi puteh in Malaysia,

"milk yam" or dudha alu in Chota Nagpur,
merom tuar sanga among the Kols of Chota Nagpur,
kiri vel alla in Ceylon, and
ubi susuq in Java,

"lime yam" or ubi kapor in Java,

"rice (like) yam" or ubi nasi in the Malay Peninsula,
samoan nasi in Bali,

"fish yam" or mach alu, machua alu, and mas alu in various parts of Bengal,
mach ranga alu (fish-colour yam) in Bengal,
halgujia alu (Hal-fish yam) in Assam,
myouk nga cheik (sticky fish yam) in Burma,

"bright yam" or ujla ratalu in the Ganges plains,
ujla machalu in the Santal Pergunnahs of Bengal,

"salt (coloured) yam" or phan mluh in the Khasia Hills.

Upon the other hand the races with the crimson colouring matter in them possess the following names:—

"red yam" or rato torul in Nepal,
rakta alu in Bengal,
raht ala in Chittagong,
sang lal in Chota Nagpur,
myouk ni in Burma,
man leng in the Shan Hills,
ubi merah in the Malay Peninsula,
kombili merah in Java,
ubi abang in Java,
ubi gendola in Bali,
ubi laha in Celebes,

"henna yam" or alta alu in Bengal,

"henna-leaf yam" or altapatti alu in Bengal,

"yam as (seed of) Melastoma malabathricum" or ubi kenduduk in the Malay Peninsula.

To these the sanskrit r a k t a l u k a should be added, for without doubt over two thousand years ago it indicated a crimson-fleshed *D. alata;* its modern descendents have lost the exact point of the name. Also a Javanese name u b i b u l o n g or "blue yam" may refer to a crimson-fleshed race, but it is more probable that the author, who has recorded the use of the adjective bulong, meant butung (see p. 159).

The cultivated *D. pentaphylla* has in Bengal a name g a n g a-j a l i a l u which means "Ganges-water yam," possibly because it boils to the grey colour of the river Ganges.

Among the names for *D. alata,* above, have been given several which compare it to fish, and they have been said to be used for white-fleshed races of *D. alata,* but it is to be recognised that the glutinosity of the boiled yam equally suggests the flesh of fish. This glutinosity gives rise to the following further names:—

"glutinous yam" or m y o u k k a u k h n y i n c h i e k in Burma,
u b i l i k a t in Sundanese,
h u w i p u t u n in Sundanese (perhaps),

"wax yam" or m o m a l u in the Central Provinces of India,
u b i l i l i n in Sundanese,
h u w i l i l i n and u w i l i l i n in Javanese,

"cold yam" or m a n k a t in the Shan Hills,
"frog yam" or m y o u k h p a e i n g in Burma.

The flesh of *D. alata* is never really yellow, but at the most is of the white of ivory: but one dutch writer has stated h u w i b a d a k k u n i n g or "yellow fan yam" to be a javanese name for a race of this species. The writer is inclined to consider it as an error.

Yellow flesh is however characteristic of some of the species of the section Lasiophyton, and we get for *D. hispida,* in Java, g a d o n g k u n i n g or "yellow gadong" and for *D. pentaphylla* in Assam e d a l u or "ginger yam" in which the colour of the root of ginger seems to be the quality referred to; and we get in Sundanese h u w i j a h e or "ginger yam" also, which becomes s a m o a n j a h e in Bali.

D. assamica possesses a name among the Mikirs r u i r i n g which is translated as "bluish yam."

Not to the colour of the flesh, but to the hard skin of the tuber of *D. bulbifera* are due the names for it which mean "black yam" *e.g.* k a l a k a n d in the Central Provinces of India, and k a l g e n a s u in Malabar.

But this same species in cultivation gets names which call it "white yam" in u b i p u t e h in Java, h u e l y a p u t e h in the island of Saparua, Moluccas, and e l a n p u t e h in the island of Ceram.

Fibres running through the flesh cause names which mean "thready yam" to be applied to *D. aculeata* such as nare tegalu and nare tega in the Circars, nare genasu in Malabar and nari gaddi in Travancore. Again such names are applied to *D. tomentosa* in nulu tega, nulu dumpa, nulu goddalu and nulvalli kilangu in various parts of the Madras Presidency, and in suta alu which is used in Orissa.

Thirdly *D. pentaphylla* gets corresponding names which it shares with others, sut alu in Orissa, nuran kilangu in Travancore and huwi sawat in Sundanese.

Nuli kilangu or "fibrous tuber" has been received attached to a specimen of *D. oppositifolia,* but it is not an applicable name, and seems to have been attached in error.

Suna genasu or "lime yam" is an unidentified Dioscorea of Kanara. Chun alu which name also means "lime yam" is *D. Hamiltonii* in the Mayurbhanj State of Orissa. Bhat alu or "boiled rice yam" is *D. glabra* in northern Bengal and in the Brahmaputra valley, and is a not-inapplicable name. But why *D. pentaphylla* should possess the names of dhan alu or "grain yam" in the district of Birbhum, western Bengal, and samoan nasi or "cooked rice yam" in the island of Bali is not clear.

D. anguina is called haldia alu or "turmeric yam" in Assam, doubtless from the presence of orange-colour in the older parts of the tuber.

Deprecatory names.

It is a common thing in language to assign inferior plants to familiar animals, as our dog-rose, horse-chestnut, pig-nut, sheeps-parsley: and *Dioscorea* in the East offers illustrations. Sometimes the assignment as in the case of dog-rose is purely figurative; and sometimes as in the word pig-nut there is appropriateness in it. We shall find *Dioscorea* assigned in both degrees. It is in its inferior species most commonly assigned to the wild pig, and not without reason for the wild pigs very largely feed upon the wild yams.

Nauseous *D. pentaphylla, D. bulbifera,* and the poisonous *D. hispida* are so assigned in the following names:—bara kanda, barai kand, barahi kand, bada kand which are used in Western Hindi and from the borders of this language into the Central Provinces of India here and there for all three. But baro gai in Savara and burdi gaddi in Telegu are applied to *D. tomentosa.* The names dakur kand, dukur kand and dukel kand also mean "pig's yam" and are used in the Central Province of India to the south of bara kand: they are applied to wild *D. pentaphylla.* Dukka pendalam that is "pig's pendalam"—(*D. alata* is the usual

meaning of pendalam) is a name for *D. pentaphylla* received from the Vizagapatam district of the Circars. The name pedra kanda for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Damoh district of the Central Provinces seems to mean likewise "pig's yam." In Java the name chanar babi or "pig's Smilax" is applied to *D. polyclades, D. deflexa,* and perhaps to other species.

Once or twice *D. belophylla* has in the writer's experience been pointed out in the peninsula of India as "pig's yam" under one or another of the above names; but by misapplication.

Interesting names are such as sur alu, suar alu, suaria alu, and suareh alu which are applied to *D. bulbifera* widely in Bengal, sura alu and suri alu which are used in Eastern Hindi for *D. pentaphylla,* surka and sumri for the same in the Jhansi district, surendi kand in the Bilaspur district, and supnor kand in the Raipur district. The men who use the words in most cases connect them with the hindi word for a "pig" and would translate them as "pig's yam" like the several already mentioned; but there is a sanskrit verb "sur" to hurt, and in it probably the real origin lies; their name once having been "hurtful yam" and not as now "pig's yam."

D. bulbifera is the "dog's yam" or kukur torul of Nepal, and kukur alu of Lower Bengal; nauseous *D. pentaphylla* is also the "dog's yam" or kukur alu of Lower Bengal; and *D. sikkimensis* is another "dog's yam" or kukur torul of Nepal.

Monkeys have yams assigned to them in the names bandri alu or bandoreh alu, used for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Ganges plains, from the districts of Monghyr and Bhaghalpur for some distance westward, and also in the name akar mawas, which means the orang-utan's creeper, and is applied to *D. pyrifolia* in Malacca.

To the jackal, kolo kand may be considered as assigned: but there is some reason for thinking that an older word may be in the name. Kolo kand, kulu kand, kulu sanga, kolki, kulia, kulika, and kolhua are forms of this applied to *D. hispida* in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and westward to the Melghat.

To the tiger is assigned that same species in the names bagh alu or baghra alu which are used in Orissa. In bagh torul, a name used in Nepal and Sikkim, it is *D. glabra* which is the "tiger's yam."

To the elephant is assigned *D. bulbifera* and *D. pentaphylla* in the name hathia kand used in the Shahabad district, Bengal. The name hastyaluka has been mentioned already with the suggestion that "elephant yam" in that case means "very big yam"; but again it may not have meant this.

The ant is connected with *D. pyrifolia* in the name chanar semut of "ant's Smilax" used in western Java.

3. other cultivated yams, being in Asia derived from *D. bulbifera* and *D. pentaphylla,*
4. the wild edible yams of the section *Enantiophyllum,*
5. the uncultivated species of the sections *Opsophyton* and *Lasiophyton* together, without *D. hispida,*
6. *D. hispida* alone.

The areas that the first three of these six groups occupy are indicated on the map on p. 166. The distribution of *Enantiophylla* is on map 1: and of *Opsophyton* with *Lasiophyton* on map 3.

Races of D. alata distinguished by nouns.

The natives of the Konkan coast of India go so far in distinguishing yams as to call even the varieties of *D. alata* by words used as nouns, *e.g.* bhusara, chaina or chini, denni, kamodia, kon, pandra, talbada, tamra, etc. They do in fact what an English gardener does when he speaks of a Gloire de Dijon or a Marechal Niel, and expects to be understood without using the word rose after each name. Not so the peoples of other parts of India proper, nor of any peoples upon the west side of the Philippines, where again we meet with this manner of speaking. Then again we get it in New Guinea, New Caledonia and in Fiji. It indicates a great familiarity with yams as food.

Whereas in the names used upon the Konkan coast a meaning can be read, Mr. C. Harold Wright says of the names used in Fiji that he has "been quite unable to find out from Fijians any meaning in most." Those islanders, he adds, would find it pedantic if the word uvi for yam should be placed in speaking before the words damuṅi, taniela, korengu, etc., by which they indicate the races. A people that so subdivides *D. alata* is likely to distinguish very clearly the widely different species such as *D. pentaphylla, D. bulbifera* or *D. hispida,* as this illustrates. A very emphatic abusive name for *D. hispida* occurs, as already mentioned, among the upper strata of the population towards Bombay, namely marpash poli or "deadly strangle cake"; and from Bombay for quite a considerable way southwards shendwel and its variants indicate *D. pentaphylla,* while karanda and its variants indicate *D. bulbifera.* In the Philippine islands apart from Malay words, either in the Tagalog or the Visayan language, such names as ballolong, bininag, dinogo, tamis, tubayan or tumitok denote races of *D. alata.*

The following are all Fijian names for races of *D. alata*:— dakulavu, davunikoka, damuni, dikama, ga, gone, kasokaso, kaumaile, korengu, koto, kuku, kurukuru, lokaloka, matawai, mbati, mboroniliga, mbotia, mbuti, naisevu, nise, rausikula, rausivula, rausi, sabalavu, sosi, tambulatawa, taniela, tikausivaro, togoniwakaya, veiwa, voli, and yarisi.

They are enumerated here to show how they are scattered through the alphabet, as would be expected of borrowed and probably distorted nouns and adjectival words become nouns.

In Fiji *D. pentaphylla* is known as k a i l e and *D. bulbifera* as b u l o.

On pp. 173-177 below, three lists are given: one is of instances wherein *D. hispida* is admitted as of the genus of *D. alata*; the second is of instances wherein *D. pentaphylla* is admitted, and the third is of instances wherein *D. bulbifera* is admitted. The generic word found to be most common in these is k a n d or k a n d a. It is a sanskritic word. It stands nine times for *D. hispida*, twelve times for *D. pentaphylla* and twenty-four times for *D. bulbifera*. Now there are 67 names in all in the list wherein k a n d or k a n d a occur, and 61 per cent of them go to these three species; and of names not in the list because they are not applied to Dioscoreas several with k a n d in them can be quoted, *e.g. Pueraria tuberosa* yields a k a n d and so does *Nelumbium speciosum*, *Zehneria umbellata*, and the Sweet potato also. It is evident that k a n d much more approximates to "tuber" than to "yam" and is so translated below.

Second to k a n d, and also sanskritic, comes a l u, which occurs once under *D. hispida*, nine times under *D. pentaphylla*, and sixteen time under *D. bulbifera*. Its derivatives, m a t a r u which occurs twice under *D. hispida* and once under *D. bulbifera*, g e d d a l u which occurs once under *D. hispida*, and p e n d a l a m, which occurs once under *D. pentaphylla* and twice under *D. bulbifera*, make up the total thirty-three, which is only 16 per cent of all the names containing a l u.

Third comes u b i, with u v i, u w i, etc. It stands applied to *D. hispida* twelve times, to *D. pentaphylla* eight times and to *D. bulbifera* nine times, making a total of twenty-nine, and giving a percentage of 15.

A l u and u b i are good instances of what it seems reasonable to translate into English by the word "yam."

Nouns in a Geographic Sequence more or less by sub-regions in the Plant-world.

The nouns will now be taken in an arrangement which is suggested by the distribution of the plants to which they apply, commencing from the north-east of Asia.

Japanese Names.

In Japan, *D. opposita* is cultivated, and before the introduction of the potato, was second to *Colocasia antiquorum* in importance among starchy tubers. Both these esculents the Japanese place under the noun i m o; and they logically extend the use of i m o to the wild Enantiophyllous *D. japonica*, as well as to the potato,

artichoke and sweet potato. On the other hand they designate the Dioscoreas of the section *Stenophora* as logically by the noun t o k o r o or d o k o r o but extend the use of the word to plants which do not come within the genus. *D. hispida* and *D. pentaphylla* do not occur in Japan: but *D. bulbifera* does, and has got itself classed both as an i m o in the names k a s h i u i m o, b e n k e i i m o and n a r i i m o, and as a d o k o r o in the name m a r u d o k o r o or m a r u b a d o k o r o, obviously on account of its intermediate characters. Were there no other names, it would be possible to argue from this uncertainty a modern introduction; but it is called by the curious and probably old nouns z e m b u and s e p p u, which possibly have interesting origins. No influence from without appears obvious in them nor in any of the above names; but in literary Japanese the name k a i is used, and is of the interesting group of words of the K-group collected together on the map No. 8 facing p. 156.

K a s h i u in Japanese stands for *Smilax,* and k a s h i u i m o may be translated "Smilax yam."

D a i j o and j i n e n j o are contrasting words for a cultivated (big) and for a wild edible yam, namely one said to be *D. alata* and the other *D. japonica.*

Names of Liu-kiu islands.

In these islands the K-group of nouns, which has just been commented on as present in Japan in k a i, occurs in k u - which is the commencing syllable of k u g w a [i m o] for *D esculenta,* and k u r u for *D. rhipogonoides.*

Indigenous names of Manchuria, Corea and Formosa unknown.

From Formosa we have only Chinese names, and from Corea none.

One species of the section *Stenophora* is common in the Amur sub-region and Manchuria, but what it is called is unrecorded. Enantiophyllous yams do not go so far north upon the mainland of Asia.

Chinese names.

In China the words u h and y u appear to be the equal of the Japanese i m o: they indicate *Colocasia antiquorum* in the first place, and after that *D. alata* or *D. opposita* according to climate. As s h a n y u and s h a n u h or "hill yam," they indicate species of Enantiophyllous yams occurring wild, which also, because they are used medicinally, may be called s h a n y a o. The word s h u which is "tuber" rather than "yam," is used for the tinctorial *D. rhipogonoides* as well as for edible Dioscoreas; so also the word t s u means tuber. For Dioscoreas of the section *Stenophora* the Chinese, as far as records go, have no collective name. *D. bulbifera*

teguna
tena
teoni
tiwan
thuri
taly
tayri
tarar
torul
ta
tha
thi
thi
40°N
0°
80°E
120°E

Map No. 5.

according to one authority is m a o y u t s e or "hairy Colocasia," and *D. kamoonensis*,—a species a little better upon the whole for eating, is m a o s h u t i n or "hairy tuber creeper." *D. hispida* is almost absent from China, and no name for it is to be expected.

K a i is used in Kwangtung as in Japan: and k a - l a u recorded as for *D. bulbifera* in the Honam islands of that province carries that noun.

Possibly a special interest is buried in h u a i s h a n y u, a medicine which has a big use in China and is made from tubers of one or more Enantiophyllous Dioscoreas. This medicine, when it reaches Tonkin, is called k h o a i s h a n y u; and it looks about as probable that the word k a i (= k h o a i) is in the Chinese name, as that the Chinese so designate the drug from the mart of Huai-shien, which is only one of very many places where the drug is dealt with. The name accordingly has been entered on to the map of the K-group of yam-names.

Caucasus and Balkans.

Dioscoreas in the section *Stenophora* extend to the Caucasus and to the Balkans, but there is nothing to record regarding them.

Names in the Western Himalaya beginning with TA, etc.

From as far west in the Himalaya as Enantiophyllous Dioscoreas go, eastward to Sikkim, a word for yam is one of a series commencing with T., *e.g.* t a r r i, t a r a r, t a r a r i, t a r u r and t o r u l. Onto the plains under the North-west and Central Himalaya, this T-group in no clear way spreads: but it is otherwise under the Eastern Himalaya, where t h a is the Bodo word of old Assam for yam; and as such it commences the names of all readily edible Dioscoreas among the Garos. East of the Garos on the other side of the Khasias in the Cachari language t h a -, and more commonly t a -, are used, as in t h a n a i r a n g, t a m i s i, t a r e m and t a s h e p. T h a i r e n g (sometimes d a i r e n g) is a race of *D. alata*. T h a g u n a is the sweet Potato. T a m a l o as a name for *D. bulbifera* has been received from the Katha district of upper Burma. It is possible further that the Burmese names t h a d u t, t h i n d o u k, t h i n - o n and t h i n - g y a t may carry it and that again the t h i - of some of the Tonkin names is the same. To them a place will be given later: here under "Himalaya" they are mentioned to indicate the extent of the T-group of names, (see the map No. 5 opposite). *D. bulbifera* is not as a rule a t a r r i or t o r u l in the North-west Himalaya, nor is *D. pentaphylla*: but the latter has a well known name beginning with T.—t e g u n a used all along the Himalaya from Almora and Naini Tal to the Nepal hills over Champaran; and under the hills in the Eastern Hindi and Behari languages this is turned to t e n a, t e o n a, or t e o n i. It is not clear that it contains the pahari word for yam, but it is applied like torul to useful plants, for it designates edible and not nauseous *D. pentaphylla*.

The nauseous and poisonous yams in the Himalaya.

Westward of where teguna is used, *D. pentaphylla* has the names of debbar, dhaiva or draigarh: whether this is applied to nauseous *D. pentaphylla* alone, or to edible as well, has not been established: and it must suffice to call attention to the name. In some part of the Himalaya, *D. bulbifera* appears to have the name khitta, and the poisonous *D. deltoidea* has a very well known series of names,—krits, kris, krish, krithi, kins, kithi, or kildri. It is exceedingly probable (*a*) that khitta has a common origin with krits: (*b*) that khitta would not be applied by a discerning person to cultivated *D. bulbifera;* and (*c*) it is evident that they have nothing in common with the T-group of names.

There is an infiltration into the hills of sanskritic words, so that alu is known, and for *D. bulbifera* words of the genth-series are used locally. It is to be asked if the words used for *D. pentaphylla* in the Himalaya of Almora and Naini Tal, *e.g.* ghajir and ghanjir, are in origin hill-words, and if the name ghandiali, recorded for *D. belophylla* as well for *D. alata* in the Kangra district, is also. The last particularly suggests genth.

Quite distinct is the well established name—mangaya, magiya, muniya for *D. kamoonensis*: and so is the Paharia begur for edible *D. pentaphylla.*

Atkinson recorded the name gun for *D. deltoidea*: it stands at present unsupported. Equally unsupported is another name for it,—shingli.

Perhaps it is well to summarise these names, and it may be done thus:—

edible and pleasant yams	.. nouns of the T-group
edible *D. pentaphylla*	.. teguna which is perhaps a noun of the same group, begur
edible *D. kamoonensis*	.. nouns like mungaya
nauseous *D. pentaphylla* and *D. bulbifera*	debbar, draigar, dhaiva, ghajir, ghanjir, khitta
poisonous *D. deltoidea*	.. krits, etc., gun, shingli.

The names in the Eastern Himalaya.

The Lepchas of Sikkim use bok for torul: they call *D. bulbifera* kaching: *D. melanophyma* is tuk jhok and *D. hispida* ruglu or roflu. An edible variety of *D. pentaphylla,* which is not uncommon in their hills they admit as a bok under the name of suli bok or "inferior yam," calling the species also kussok. There is nothing in common between these and the words of the North-west Himalaya beyond the degree in which species of different utility are named apart.

Little is recorded from the Himalaya east of the Lepchas, beyond the name t o w o which is said to be bhutanese for *D. pentaphylla*, and may be part of the T-group mentioned above; n a c h a y k y u said to be bhutanese for *D. bolophylla;* and j i n g j i n g or j e - n g i n said to be an Abor word for a *Dioscorea.*

Names in North-western India and Sanskritic names.

The proper word for yam through north-western India is a l u; and it was written a l u k a in sanskrit. The Aryans brought its ancestry into India, and in apparently the last two thousand years it has developed in a rather interesting way. To those who wrote sanskrit there were several kinds of yams under a l u k a: we find them recorded for instance in the Susruta Samhita in a place where diet is discussed.

The Susruta Samhita is a sanskrit work on medicine of about 600 B.C.; supposed to have originated in Benares. It makes mention of h a s t y a l u k a, k a s t a l u k a, m a d h v a l u k a, p i n d a l u k a, r a k t a l u k a and s a n k a l u k a. Of these six names, four are represented in current language: *e.g.* by k a t h a l u or k a t h a r u a, m a t a l u, m a t a r u or m a t h a r u, m a u a l u, m o h a a l u, m o a a l u, m o w a a l u, m a o l i etc., p e n d a l u, p e n d i a, p i n d h i, and p e n d a l a m, and r a t a l u: and from the application of these modern names to *D. alata* and to *D. esculenta,* it might be assumed that when the Susruta Samhita was written, a l u k a indicated the cultivated Dioscoreas: but unfortunately for such an assumption, there exist the names in Chota Nagpur of p i t h a r u, k a t h a r u and p h a r a r u applied to wild though edible yams: and a r u being akin to a l u k a, it is left possible that a l u k a had a wider significance than the cultivated yams.

Before passing on attention may be directed to the word p a n g a r u used also in Chota Nagpur; for it is evidently sanskritic meaning "delicate yam" and is applied to a race of the cultivated *D. alata,* a good contrasting word to k a t h a r u or "woody yam." Of these names from the Susruta Samhita p i n d a l u k a or something similar, reaching the Circars, gave rise to p e n d a l a m,—a word no longer of the narrow meaning which it must have had originally, but used for all races of *D. alata,* and the same or something similar reaching Berar, seems there to have given rise to p e n d i a or p i n d h i which is applied to *D. esculenta.*

It is an interesting and obvious circumstances that r a k t a l u k a as used by those who wrote sanskrit and r a t a l u as used by the enormous number of those who eat it to-day, are not synonymous: in the two and a half millenia which have intervened it has ceased to indicate a red-fleshed *D. alata,* and has come to indicate any *D. alata,* so that the tautology becomes necessary and exists of l a l r a t a l u. Similarly other names may have changed and the application of p e n d a l a m to *D. alata,* while p e n d i a is

D. esculenta, suggests a similar happening. To which of the two did pindaluka apply? Dallana, the commentator on the Susruta Samhita of the twelfth century, wrote that pindaluka was a downy plant, and it appears therefore that *D. esculenta* was meant by him: there is also another reason why this should be the case. The word pind carries a religious meaning;—pind-pushp is the Asoka tree; pind-tailak is olibanum, pind ges is myrrh and to this day *D. esculenta* is a permitted food on fast days in parts of the United Provinces of upper India. Pindaluka, therefore appears to be the sanskrit for *D. esculenta;* and if so, then the inhabitants of the Circars who possibly did not receive the word until the time of Asoka, misapplied it, and so got pendalam.

Pursuing these names further, if pindaluka stood for *D. esculenta,* did madhvaluka do so also? Possibly: for there are sweet and scarcely sweet races of it. But, mataru an obvious offspring of madhvaluka, equally with moa alu, is *D. alata* just as, very widely in Bengal, mithi alu is: and it is necessary to keep an open mind.

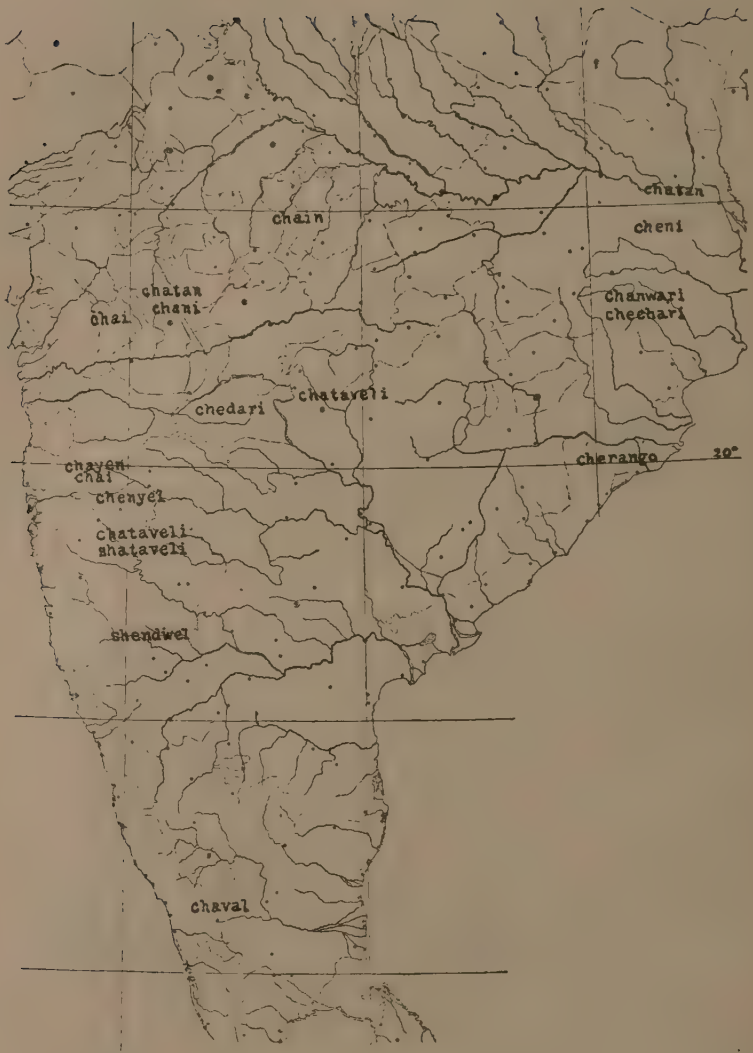
There is current in northern India for *D. bulbifera,* a very considerable series of names connected with the word "gendi", of sanskritic origin and meaning a "little ball." Without doubt these names originated in the resemblance of the bulbils, as already mentioned, to small balls. The series begins with genth which is used in the foot-hills of the Himalaya where it is quite well-known and with geta in Behari. The absence of *D. bulbifera* in the centre of the Gangetic plain causes it not to appear there; but it spreads upon the south of the plains where *D. bulbifera* occurs; and from Lolitpur eastwards to the Sontal country it is well-known though it gradually departs from it proper form into curious modifications: it also penetrates through the wilds and wastes which fence the Deccan on the north into the Central Provinces administration, in doing so rather losing itself. The forms that it takes are:—genth, genthi, gethi, angethi, agitha, ghita, ghita torul, gathalu, ghenti, gita, gathour kand, gitora kanda, girchi kand (misapplied to *D. anguina*), anathi kanda, and probably ghari alu. Although we appear to have no direct evidence that those who wrote sanskrit used a word of this series; it is clearly extremely probable or more than probable that they did; and what is of interest is that *D. bulbifera* was excluded from the genus aluka. Before passing on the geographic extremes of the use of names of this series may be set down:—they are the districts of:—

gethi, Almora and Naini Tal, Mirzapur, Monghyr, Sontal pergunnahs, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau; also apparently Nepal.
genth, Gorakhpur.
genthi Champaran, Palamau.
ghente, Manbhum.

ghenthi, Mirzapur.
ganthi, Hazaribagh.
gonthi, Hazaribagh.
gete, Champaran.
ghita, Nepal.
gita, Darjeeling, and general in the Behari language
githa, Champaran.
gethi, Gorakhpur, Baghelkand.
gethri, Hazaribagh,
ghari, Saugor.
gitora, Bilaspur.
githora, Mandla.
gircha, Jabalpur and Raipur.
gath, Saugor.
gathalu, Nimar, Amraoti
gatalu, Amraoti.
gathour, Narsingpur state.
angethi, Etah, Monghyr.
angitha, Baghelkand.
agitha, Jhansi, Bandelkhand, Narsingpur, Balaghat, Mandla and Jabalpur.
agetha, Balaghat
anathi, Monghyr, Hazaribagh.

For nauseous *D. pentaphylla* there exist the names which as suggested on p. 135, may be connected with the sanskrit verb "sur—to hurt". These are surka used in the Jhansi district, sumri used in the Jabalpur district, supnor kanda used in the Raipur district, sur kanda in the same district, surendi kand in the Bilaspur district, and without doubt suri alu or sura alu extending through Western and Eastern Hindi from the borders of Bombay to the borders of Bengal, and sur alu, suar alu, suaria alu and suareh alu in Bengal. Superficially these names appear to be connected with the words for "pig"; but the connection in the mind with the pig is doubtless secondary; and it is probably responsible for the adding of alu or kand to the first part of the name if so, then those who wrote sanskrit should not be thought of as admitting *D. pentaphylla* to be an aluka.

For edible *D. pentaphylla*, extending from the district of Palamau, through those of Gaya, Monghyr, and Shahabad into Baghelkand, there exists the name khaneya, khanewa or khania kand. Such a name has been received from the Jhansi district, further west, attached to *D. bulbifera*, very probably by misapplication. But kanuwa, khanuwa or khinuwa in the northern districts of the Central Provinces administration is a race of *D. alata;* and the name is also so used



MAP No. 6

Distribution of Ch. names in India.

in Baghelkand. It does not appear profitable to say more upon these, except to call attention to the use of kikare or kinkari for edible *D. pentaphylla* as well as the edible *D. oppositifolia* in the Ali-Rajpur State of southern Rajputana, especially to bring to notice that in the Seoni district kirachkand, and in the Balaghat district kirchi kand and kircha are applied to *D. oppositifolia* and lead to the Gondi kiras mati of the same application, in a way which suggests that the names kikare and kinkari should rather be attached with kras mati, to *D. oppositifolia* than to edible *D. pentaphylla*.

With the sanskritic noun kand or kanda a note on p. 139 has dealt sufficiently.

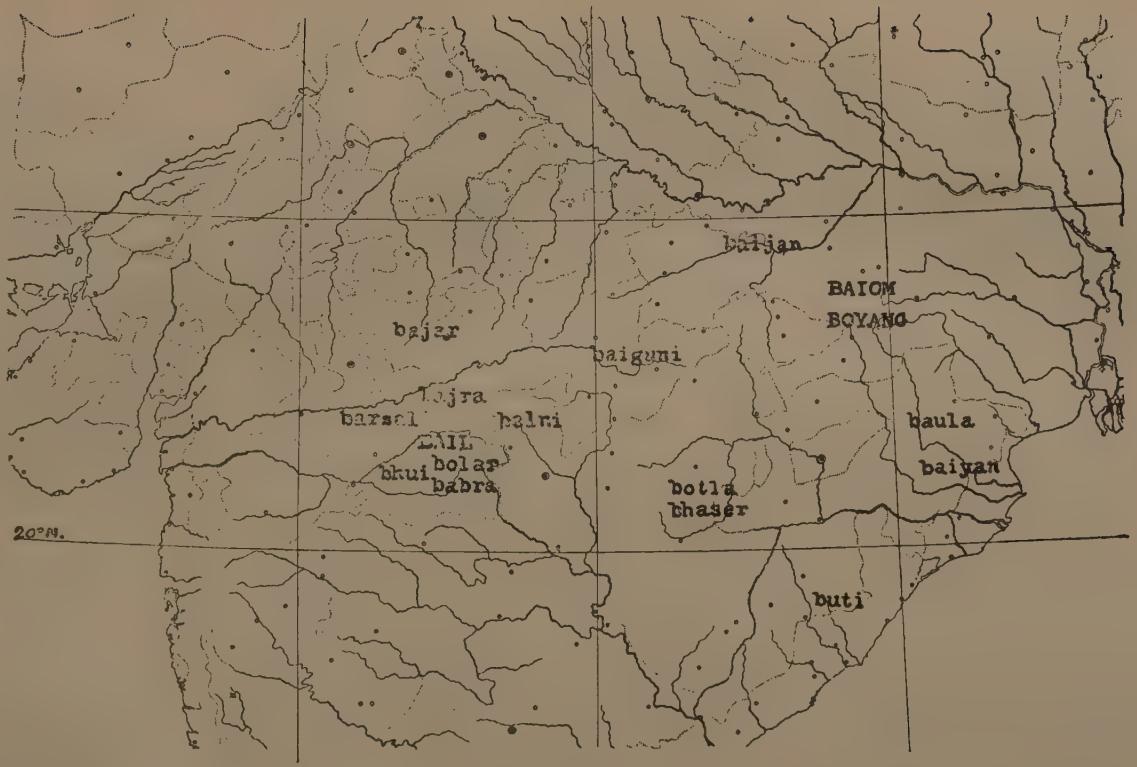
Names in the northern part of the Deccan—penetration of Sanskritic names.

It is well-known that more or less upon the line of the tropic-of-Cancer, India presents a barrier of partial wastes: these were the wastes which made it difficult for the Moghal empire to conquer the Deccan, and they must have offered in like manner though perhaps in lesser degree obstacles to penetration by earlier organised states. There is a central way through the wastes past Khandwa and the fort of Asirgarh. Upon the west of that way the non-Aryan Bhils have been able to maintain themselves; and eastward many non-Aryan tribes persist. Among these tribes sanskritic languages have now obtained a certain position, the result of which as regards yam-names is confusion. The most useful course in regard to the area is to bring to notice these names, and to hope that investigation may be induced thereby. One exceedingly obvious result of this infiltration of sanskritic elements is the appending of kand or kanda by way of explanation to a distorted non-Aryan, presumedly Kolarian, noun.

Down the line of easiest invasion, that is to say past Asirgarh, sanskritic names have penetrated most. It was by this way doubtless than pendaluka gave origin to pendhia and pindh, and madhvaluka to mataru, matharu and matalu: in much more modern times alu, aru and ratalu have become established on it.

L-names, north and north-east of Bombay.

There is an L-name for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* used by the Warlis of the forests north and east of Bombay,—londi or lundi, which appears to be rightly identified with the word loli used on Mount Abu in Rajputana, not for *D. pentaphylla*, but for *D. bulbifera*, and also with lowar and lurga used for *D. pentaphylla* in the Jabalpur district. Southwards, but as far south as Belgaum, lokheri is met with for edible *D. belophylla* and *D. oppositifolia*: it is not sound however to connect it with the above names. The Warlis call edible *D. pentaphylla* alshi or ulshi. Kushi has been received as a distortion of it.



MAP No. 7

Distribution in India of the group of B-names which are connected with Bail and Baiom.

B-names, across India (see the map opposite).

There is a B-group for nauseous *D. bulbifera* where, proceeding to the eastward, the Korkus are met with: it appears variously as b a i l, b a y a l, b e l i y a, and b a i - i l i: and there is another B-group for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* among the Kols and Santals of the Chota Nagpur area, as b o i a n g, b o i o m, b y a m and b y a n g s a n g a. The last word s a n g a means "yam." In as much as nauseous *D. pentaphylla* and nauseous *D. bulbifera* have, as regards primitive man, the same utility, a connection between the two names b a i l and b a i o m is possible.

From various districts of the Central Provinces administration, Central India and the northern escarpments, have come to the following names:—b a i g u n i a l u for *D. hispida* in the Mandla district, b a i j a n k a n d a for the same in the Mirzapur district, b a j a r for the same in the Kotah state, b h a s e r k a n d in the Raipur district, b h u i k a n d in Berar, b a j r a k a n d for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Hoshangabad district, b a y a n a l u for the same in the Balasore district, b e l n i k a n d for the same in the Betul district, b h a s e r k a n d for it in Baghelkand, b h u s a or b u r s a in the southern districts where Eastern Hindi is spoken, and b u t i g a i in Savara: b i h i k a n d is ascribed to *D. bulbifera* in the Raipur and Damoh districts, b o l a r k a n d and b a r a k a n d in the Amraoti district, and b o t l a k a n d a in the Raipur district. It is tempting to connect all these with either b a i l or b a i o m.

Through a large part of the area whence these B-names have been collected, a ceremonial meal is used by men of high caste, which they call b e c h a n d i, eating it on fast days as a sort of pennance. This meal is made from the nauseous yams; and there is not a little reason for seeing in the first syllable of the name an indication of b a i l or b a i o m, the latter the more probable from geographic considerations.

Through the Birbhum and Midnapur districts of western Bengal, *D. bulbifera* possesses a series of B-names, b a m l a, b a m l i and b a w l a,—names quite well-known, and as b a u l a a l u spreading into the Balasore district. Attention to them might possibly bring out some result of interest.

The Bhars of Gorakhpur use b a n k for *D. hispida*, and this word is slightly similar to the word b a r l a n g which has been received from the foot of the Sikkim Himalaya as denoting that same poisonous species.

Ch-names, across India (see the map on p. 146).

There is a Ch-series over the area under discussion of very wide distribution, and applied mostly to the poisonous *D. hispida*, but sometimes to the nauseous varieties of *D. pentaphylla* and to *D. bulbifera*. This name appears as c h a i, c h a i n, c h a y e n, c h a i n k a n d a, c h a n i, c h a t a i and c h a t a n k a n d. It is

met with from the Thana district near Bombay to the district of Monghyr. Chedari kand reported from the Akola district, as applied to *D. bulbifera,* is possibly a derivative.

Ko-names for D. hispida.

There is yet another wide-spread set of names for the poisonous *D. hispida*: it is kolo kand, kulu kand, kulu sanga, kolki, kulia, kulika and kolhua. These names overlap the Ch group, and extend through Orissa beyond it, but fail to reach its western extremes, for they end with the Melghat. Kolo kand means jackal's tuber, but that in its origin the group had anything to do with the Hindi word "kola—a jackal" is extremely doubtful.

With the B-group, the Ch-group, and this Ko-group we find three groups of names for nauseous or poisonous yams, spread across India in the belt of wastes and quite unlike any names found in or near the Himalaya unless bank and barlang can be of the B-group.

Various disconnected names.

Edible *D. pentaphylla* among the Korkus is called gobadu; and this name has been obtained from the Buldana and the Amraoti districts, in the form gogdu, applied both to *D. bulbifera* and to the edible *D. aculeata*: again from as far away as the South Kanara district has been received a name gokaru for edible *D. pentaphylla* of similar sound.

Waj, waz, or vaj is an isolated name for *D. hispida* used in southern Rajputana, and neighbouring districts of the Bombay Presidency: it seems to be a Bhil word. Saplai is another isolated name for the same species, received from the Kotah state.

Padri is a third isolated name, attached to edible *D. pentaphylla* in Baghelkand. Pitasi is a fourth, attached to *D. bulbifera* in Singbhum, but quite possibly it is connected with the Uriya adjective "pita—bitter."

These are a few further disconnected names:—

aman for *D. anguina* in southern Rajputana
ankul for edible *D. pentaphylla* in Belgaum
budh for *D. hispida* in Thana
gajaria or gajar for *D. pentaphylla* in Jhansi
galelua for a tuberous plant perhaps a Dioscorea in Jhansi
gota for *D. hispida* in southern Rajputana
manmour for *D. belophylla* in Jhansi
senrh, serh, or siar for *D. anguina* in Jhansi

Mati—a Gond word.

The Gonds stand out among the tribes of the belt of wastes, as having been able to achieve some small measure of organisation, and no doubt their language become more logical from that ability. Their noun mati stands for "yam" in a few names:—hirmati has not been identified: krasmati or kirasmati stands for *D. oppositifolia* in the districts of Hoshangabad and Balaghat:

nunmati is an unidentified *Dioscorea* of the Narsinghpur district; poturumati stands for *D. anguina* in the Hoshangabad district. Krishnamati for *D. oppositifolia* in the Betul and Hoshangabad districts must surely stand for krasmati. Mati appears not to be applied to nauseous and poisonous species: and therefore while Hindi-speaking people may convert krasmati into kraskand, or in other names with mati, substitute kand, it is not the exact equivalent of kand.

Names of the Malabar coast, and the land behind it.

Mention has been made of the names waz for *D. hispida,* and loli for *D. bulbifera* as possibly Bhil names: oria for *D. oppositifolia* in Khandesh is perhaps of the same language.

Manokand has been received as for *D. bulbifera* in the Surat district. Mention has been made of the names used by the Warlis,—alshi for edible *D. pentaphylla,* and londi for nauseous *D. pentaphylla.* Mention has been made also of the way in which even the races of *D. alata* are known by nouns about Bombay, and that thereabouts *D. bulbifera* is known by the name karanda. This name, departing from karanda, varies to karandas, karandi, karinda, and karanza. As "carandi" it appears in Rheede's *Hortus malabaricus* of 1686-1703; presumedly his staff, the chief of whom was Casearcus, had met with the name in Malabar.

Rheede's staff, called *D. pentaphylla* both dava karandi and tilocarandi, the latter being edible. It is suspected that the karanda-group of names does not get applied to other than *D. bulbifera* until its southern extreme, where its usage is becoming vague. Rheede's staff recorded karodi as a Malabar name for *D. hispida.* Metz, Hohenacker's collector, sent out from Malabar *D. oppositifolia* as kurudu, and *D. tomentosa* as kurudupu. It must be assumed that these names belong to a K-group, especially as kuru kand can be heard in the Nasik district for karanda kand. Kedoni met within the Travancore state for edible *D. pentaphylla,* may be called to notice as perhaps having a connection also. But what the relationship of these can be to kon, which is a race of *D. alata* in Bombay, and konaghar which is *D. esculenta,* is a matter for investigation.

Kanji is said to be applied to *D. oppositifolia* in Travancore; but from the districts near Bombay to Goa kanji, kangia, kanangi, kangar, kanang, kankari, *always* qualified by the adjectives kanti or katta indicate *D. esculenta.* This adjective means in these combinations "less sweet," and is necessary because kangi unqualified is the introduced Sweet potato. It is very interesting that the plant which must have been the longer established should be that requiring a distinctive adjective.

In the Marathi language shataveli or chataveli[1] stands for edible *D. pentaphylla*: and these words in the south of

1 -veli or -wel and all the similar terminations of this series indicate climber, from near Bombay to Ceylon, and on the Coromandel coast.

the Bombay presidency are changed to shendwel, shendowel and shendorvail. They are names well-established.

The name chenyel recorded by Dymock as indicating *D. tomentosa* is of the group. Dymock was excellent as regards languages, but he was not always fortunate in his determinations of Dioscoreas; so that his spelling of the name may be accepted, but his statement that it belongs to *D. tomentosa* doubted.

In Travancore chaval or chavalli occurs and belongs to *D. pentaphylla* at least in part. It seems to be a name of the same series; and this is interesting because with it we have:—karanda, possibly appearing in Tranvancore as kedoni, and shendwel appearing as chaval, both looking as if derived from pre-marathi or pre-malayalam words. It is permissible to recall the Ch-group of the belt of westes, and to suggest that the first part of chataveli, etc., contains it, the second indicating climber. If it should be so, then the Ch-group is carried right from Monghyr to Travancore as on map No. 6, its absence from the Nizam's dominions and other adjacent parts being only an accompaniment of the rarity of yams therein.

Kavalli is a word in sound near to chataveli, but probably very distinct. It is applied to edible Dioscoreas chiefly in the Tanjore district, but passes through to Malabar. In Tanjore it indicates *D. alata* almost always: but satik kavalli indicates cultivated *D. bulbifera*. On the Malabar side it is less strictly,—one might say less accurately,—applied, so that Rheede's staff ascribed it as kavalli kacchel to *D. oppositifolia*, and as nath kavalli it is *D. belophylla*, both these being edible wild yams.

Kacchel is applied to edible yams in Travancore: and there are nine instances in the following list. Kaju or kachu replaces it in the Nilgiris. Kondol has the same meaning in Ceylon.

The Tamil word kilangu is quite distinct in meaning, and must be translated "tuber": but as valli kilangu it means "yam." Utterly inedible bulbs etc., are kilangus. This word also passes a little to the Malabar side: but gadde and genasu, respectively in Malayalam and Kanarese stand for "tuber," and hold their own against it.

Further names in Ceylon.

The word kondol has been mentioned: alla replaces it in the Cinghalese language. Kilangu for "tuber" penetrates into Ceylon with the Tamil language.

Names of the Coromandel coast.

Kilangu is a very common word; and so is valli kilangu—the equivalent of yam plant: *D. alata* is vetti lai valli kilangu or "the yam plant with a leaf like Piper

Betle." Such a periphrasis for a plant of undoubted familiarity is interesting, and its very length forbids its universal use, so that peru valli kilangu that is "large yam," pedu chari valli kilangu or "Pondicherry yam plant," sakkara valli kilangu or "sugar yam plant," etc. seem to suffice to denote races of *D. alata* without the use of the descriptive part about Betle-leaf. *D. esculenta* is defined as siru valli kilangu or "small yam plant" and as mullu velli kilangu or "thorny yam plant": *D. bulbifera* and *D. pentaphylla* receive the names of kaduvalli kilangu which means "wild yam" and of mallai valli kilangu or "hill yam": *D. tomentosa* is the nulvalli kilangu or "fibrous yam."

It can easily be seen from the list that in the names from the Malabar side containing kilangu less intelligence, with probably more jungle-lore, is displayed, than in the names from the Coromandel side.

Numerous words through the Circars.

Proceeding northwards Tamil gives way to the Telegu language, and Telegu to Uriya, while at the back of them occur languages such as Savara, the whole interacting in a complicated way. In the Cuddapah district *D. tomentosa* is nulugoddalu; edible *D. pentaphylla* is yella gaddalu; *D. oppositifolia* is yella gaddi and *D. tomentosa* is said to be burdi gaddi. In the Kurnul district yella gaddi is *D. oppositifolia*. In the Warangal district, the same in the case; also a *Dioscorea* supposed to be *D. pentaphylla* is chunchugudda; *D. hispida* is sunna gudda and nulla sunna gudda. In the Chanda district *D. bulbifera* is said to be nulla godda and nauseous *D. pentaphylla* is punda mohra gudda. In the Godaveri district nulu geddalu is used for *D. tomentosa*. Passing over the Vizagapatam district, nulla ginni geddalu is *D. bulbifera* in Ganjam, and *D. hispida* is tella ginni geddalu. At the back of the Ganjam district the Savaras call Dioscorea gai, so that we get among them, adabgai for nauseous *D. pentaphylla*, butigai for *D. bulbifera*, barogai for *D. tomentosa*, gadigai for *D. oppositifolia*, margodigai for *D. esculenta*, parogai for *D. glabra* and tumangai for *D. aculeata*. It is possibly best to translate all these G-nouns by tuber.

Beginning with the Godaveri district dumpa is met with. In that district tega dumpa is *D. alata;* vypa dumpa is nauseous *D. pentaphylla*, nuladumpa is *D. tomentosa*. In the Vizagapatam district pedumpa is *D. hispida*, sisi dumpa is *D. bulbifera*, rajamohan dumpa and eddutoka dumpa are evidently *D. alata*. Dumpa is also to be translated by tuber.

Tega, meaning a climbing plant, is used as a noun for Dioscoreas; and as regards the names in this list, with one exception, is only within the two districts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam; billa tega is *D. glabra;* muragada tega is *D.*

esculenta; nula tega is *D. tomentosa,* pandi mukha tega is nauseous *D. pentaphylla,* tivva tega (the words meaning wild climber) is the same, and vainur tega is *D. hispida.*

Palleru tega, a name recorded by Elliott in his Flora Andhrica, has not been identified.

Pendalam, as said, from a sanskritic language and descended from a word near pindaluka, is used only in the area where tega is current. In the main it designates *D. alata,* but not entirely, as kaya pendalam, meaning "vegetable pendalam," is *D. bulbifera,* and so is malaka kayu pendalam and mallai kaya pendalam, while cultivated *D. pentaphylla* has the name moyyaku pendalam, which is obviously the same as malaka pendalam. Further Elliott has a name radraksha pendalam which he ascribes to *D. bulbifera,* the similarity of the bulbils to radraksha fruits (*Elaeocarpus Ganitrus*) giving rise to it.

It seems as if tega and pendalam are used as more or less contrasting nouns: and if so, then tega dumpa occurs in the Godaveri district because the application of tega is somewhat altered: it was found to indicate *D. alata,* which is the species that pendalam in the districts to the north indicates. If this view is correct then it is of considerable interest that over those two districts, Vizagapatam and Ganjam, the people should distinguish by nouns the cultivated from the wild Dioscoreas, whereas south of them the one noun covers both; and this is just as another noun does to the north. This last noun is the sanskritic alu which in Orissa has a wide application: and there pendalam has no place. The isolation of pendalam is then like the isolation of the Burmese myouk.

If malaka pendalam and mallai pendalam could have, as has been suggested by one writer, any connection with the Straits of Malacca, these names would possess a great interest, but it may be assumed that they have none.

Further names in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Cherango and narenja, naringa, or nadanga are nouns of this part of India. The first extends from the district of Ganjam into the district of Puri and changing to cheranga kand appears also in the district of Raipur. It is applied to *D. aculeata.* Narenja is applied to *D. oppositifolia* in the district of Cuttack, naringa and nadanga to *D. tomentosa* in Ganjam, and can be traced in the names nare tagalu or nari tega for *D. aculeata* in the Vizagapatam district, nare genasu in the Malabar district and nari gaddi in the state of Travancore also for *D. aculeata.* As *D. oppositifolia* is not unlike *D. aculeata* there is little surprising in the application of this N-name to both species. But what is the origin of the name? It has got the range of the Ch-series discussed on p. 149 and to which cherango probably has to be added.

It is possible that the Ganjam application to *D. tomentosa* is incorrect,—a confusion with the adjective "nuli—thready." The appearance is that an Na-group of names for wild edible Enantiophyllous yams, exists with a wide distribution through India, so forgotten that what once were nouns are now used as if adjectives. Nunetya recorded for the Ganjam district as belonging to *D. tomentosa,* belongs on the other hand to the "nuli—thready" group of names and not to this (see p. 134). But bargonari may contain a word of the series: it is ascribed to *D. bulbifera* in Manbhum.

Orissa and Chota Nagpur offer little more of interest than has already been noticed. Masiha or mosia is an Uriya word for yam. Sanga is the Kol word for "yam" and sang is its Santali equivalent: there are several combinations of sanga in the following list; but it is to be said of them that they are not very discriminatingly applied.

Jahreng is edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Ranchi district.

Karba, karaba or korba is nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the several districts of Orissa. Garaba, said to be *D. bulbifera* in the Cuttack district, and haradbhu, said to be used in the Ranchi district for the same, appear distortions of karaba.

Nakoe, nakua, or nakwa is *D. tomentosa* or *D. pentaphylla* in Chota Nagpur, Mirzapur and Baghelkand. Piska, and pitasi are names for *D. bulbifera* among the Santals; and pitasi is the same in the Singbhum district, either Kol words, or connected with "pita—bitter."

Tamalia is *D. oppositifolia* in the Cuttack district.

An isolated name in Tirhuti and Behari.

In Tirhut and Behar one very isolated and possibly interesting name exists: it is suthni used generally for *D. esculenta,* and it is quite unexplained.

Throughout Bengal and the plains of Assam alu is the general word in Bengali and Assamese for yam, and all the species occurring are classed by adjectives under it.

Names of the Andaman islands.

We know no more than gona among the Bea and Balawa tribes, mina, among the Yeras and konuda among the Bojgyahs for *D. rexans;* for *D. pentaphylla* kornmu among the Yeras, and charodi among the Bojgyahs:—names extremely diverse.

The borderland of the Assam-Burma hills.

The hills between Assam and Burma contain four distinct groups of words for yam. In the first place there are the words of the T-group which, as already mentioned, occur as tha in the Garo language, as tha or ta in Cachari, and seem to pass down the western side of Burma in thin. Next there is the phan

of the Khasias. Thirdly there is the r u i of the Mikirs or r e of the western Nagas. Lastly t s u or d z u occurs in the Naga language in t s u p r e p y a d z u and m a n j e d z u for races of *D. alata*. What there is further eastward is not known: south-eastwards is a land of the K-words, and it is convenient to proceed with them next.

The K-group of words of Indo-China, etc.

The map following gives a number of these words; one of them is met with in Japan; another in the Liu-kiu islands; and China, it has been remarked, possesses them in a secondary degree. The Mon-Khmer k h o a i is at the present day the most wide-spread word among them. Of words closely akin we find these limits:—there is h a u a i among the Kamees of Arakan; and h u k a i as well as k h a i a l u in the Sylhet district of India seem to represent it: h r a in Chin and h o in Shan represent it. As h r a it approaches the r e of the Nagas. The Burmese are believed to have burst into their country from the north: they may, then, be held to have burst into the area of these K-names, which being foreign to them, they misused: k h o a i or something like it, gave them their word k y w e which now means *D. hispida*: a compound of k h o a i or a word of the group gave them k a d u which universally denotes *D. bulbifera;* h r a gave them k a l e t which denotes *D. aculeata* and seeing that k a d w e - u is sometimes used for t a h d w e - u denoting *D. esculenta,* it is possible that the series gave them this last. The Siamese who pushed down parallel to the Burmese from the north, use of this group the words k o i and k l o i.§ In Burmese, where u is tuber, a Burman commonly appends u to the yam-names given: a Siamese adds m u n in the same way, m u n being the Siamese word for tuber.

Van Lijnden in the Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche Indie, 39 (1874) p. 314 stated that the word k h o a i is used for "yam" in the island of Solor. In the Watubela islands of the Banda Sea k u w i which is very near, is used; and Rumpf gave k a e e as indicating *D. pentaphylla* in the island of Sumbawa.

A word of the K-group is to be found, it seems, among the negrito tribes of the north of the Malay Peninsula. The mixed negrito-proto-Malays, such as the North Sakais and Besisi, use b e k o i, b a k o i and b e k o y a as well as k u o i, k u o e, and k i e, as do the Sakais of Perak and central Pahang. Now these folk pick up and clip Malay words so that with them 'be- may stand for the Malay u b i: it is therefore a matter for someone to investigate, whether the words b e k o i, b a k o i and b e k o y a are attempts at u b i k o i that would be yam-yam,—the exact equivalent of the Siamese m u n k o i, or are not.

§ Perhaps the insertion of 'l' by the Siamese into k o i so that they make it k l o i, is to be accounted just as the 'l' in the Samang words k l a b for *D. hispida* and k l a w o n g for an undetermined wild yam.

40°N
0°
80°E
120°E
hukai
huai-shan-yu
ke
kai
hoi in
Hawaii,
etc.
kawai in
Fiji
ko
haudi
kywe
khoai
koi
kuoi
knee
khoai
kowuie

Map No. 8

Hoi for *D. bulbifera* in the Hawaiian islands, though so remote seems the same: from Hawaii, it has been taken to Tahiti and the Friendly islands, apparently in the last century.

There are a number of words through Malaysia appearing to have connection with the above, so many indeed that they have not a little interest. The following have near sounds:—katak for *D. pentaphylla* and perhaps another Dioscorea in Javanese; kapo, kapu, kapots and kaput for various species in northern Celebes; kayus for *D. alata* or *D. hispida* or *D. pentaphylla,* and kalut, kolot, kulot, karot, karoti and orkot for *D. hispida* widely in the Philippine Islands including the Sulu archipelago: katama for *D. warburgiana* in Celebes: kayuru apparently for *D. hispida* in Java: kapak in the Sasak language of Lombok and kasimun in Timor for the same species: kamangeg for *D. luzonensis* in Ilocano and kamiging for *D. esculenta* in the Bikol language of the Philippines; kasi for *D. pentaphylla* in the Igorot language: kaeo in Bima; kawai for *D. esculenta* and kaile for *D. pentaphylla* in Fiji. Karondu stands for yam in the Kangean islands, which are between Celebes and Java.

There are numerous other names commencing with the same sound:—konuda and kornmu in the Andaman islands: keladi and kombili, widely in Malaysia; kuduk in Borneo; kobag, kirini, kiroi, kinampai in the Philippines chiefly in Tagalog: kowui in Solor; and kutabi and ketabi in Sumba: kou in New Caledonia: kowar, karro and kurijanga in Queensland: kuri in Lord North's island; kuku, korengu and karokaro in Fiji: and lastly it may be remarked that kumaa is found by the side of umaa for the Sweet potato in the Pacific.

The ubi-group of words.

South of the lands where words near khoai chiefly run for yams are the words of the U-group on the map overleaf. Whether connected with the Burmese u or not it is impossible to discuss; the similarity however can well be indicated. Uvi is to be translated "yam"; but sometimes as in Fiji it almost means *D. alata.* As ovi it appears in Madagascar, and as ufi it occurs in Tahiti,—very wide limits for what is essentially one word. Search for a sign of it in Ceylon and Southern India gives no results. It is most curious how a proto-Malaysian stock reached Madagascar without leaving more distinct marks in Ceylon: but Mr. James Hornell in the Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 7 (1920) p. 234, states that the designs of boats upon the Indian coasts carry the marks of their passing, and suggests that there is proto-Malaysian blood in some of the tribes as instanced by the shape of the skull. As they carried their word ovi to Madagascar, then if they established themselves on the coasts of southern India or Ceylon, they carried ovi thither also. Why has it not persisted? Not equally do we look in vain in Java for signs of Sanskritic invasion.

Ubi gets the aspirate sometimes, and it has been suggested that hubi which is met with among the Sakais is older than ubi as met with among the Malays. However there are few yam-names with the aspirate in Madagascar, and none in the remoter Pacific. It is chiefly in Java that the aspirate is met with as a well-established part of the name; for in Sundanese huwi denotes a yam.

In eastern Malaysia in the place of ubi are some interesting names as:—wi for yam in Java; iwi and hiwu in islands towards the east end of the Lesser Sunda islands; wiwi, wiwiwak and wili in New Guinea and the Aru islands. It is legitimate to ask if this word for yam is contained in wintog or winto for *D. laurifolia* in northern Celebes, and wika for *D. bulbifera* on the Morshead river in Queensland. The same twist of the tongue which turns the uhi of south Celebes into the ihu of Ceram, would turn the huwi of Java into the hiwu of the island of Savu.

Ubi and khoai have intermediates, and having on that account brought the two together, and suggesting that the ubi-group has supervened over the khoai-group in Malaysia, it is now necessary to turn to other nouns applied to Dioscoreas in Burma and Indo-China.

Further nouns of the north of the region of the K-words.

Hputsa-u is used by the Burmese for *D. pentaphylla*: its origin needs investigation. It is a name very well-known, and almost universal in Burma. Amdalata has been received from Chittagong as belonging to *D. bulbifera*. Erisumeri of Northern Arakan for (? a race of) *D. alata* stands unconnected with any other words. Leliem used by the Chins for *D. hispida* may be connected with lin the Dhirmal word for yam. Nai is the Kachin word for "yam" or perhaps "tuber." Dam for yam in the language of Cambodia is equally isolated.

B-words that are found where the K-words and ubi-words are commoner on the whole.

The Chins have a word for yam bai almost identical with a word already mentioned as used among the Korkus of the Melghat. The Chin bai appears combined in bai kay with a word of khoai affinity, and as berar, which seems to be bai-hra in use by the Shandus of Arakan; and very probably it appears in the baialu of Sylhet. It is a great distance geographically from the land of the Chins to the Melghat and likewise a great distance to where such ba- and be- prefixes are used as, in the Malay Peninsula, bakoi or bekoi or bekoya, by the North Sakais of the Pahang-Kelantan border; as bakhoi by the Besisi of Malacca; as belog by the Senoi; as bigap by the Sakais of Perak: as bihang by the Belanda of Selangor: in which the first syllable may well be a clipped ubi: so that these offer divergent interests.

40°N
0°
80°E
120°E
uh
u
uh in Rotuma
uvi in Fiji
ufi in Tahiti
N. Calędonia, etc.
ovi in
Madagascar
ubai
owi
ubi
wili
wiwiwale

Map No. 9

In Malaysia there are two further series of B-names, which may have greater interest. The first contains b a g a i for *D. hispida* in Mangyane; b a o n g and b a n a g a n for *D. bulbifera* in the Visayan of Luzon and Negros; b a y a n g k a n for *D. pentaphylla;* b a n a n for *D. nummularia;* b a l i a k a g for *D. luzonensis* in Tagalog; b a l l o l o n g for *D. alata;* and b o g a, b u g a, b o d o t, b o r o t, b o l o t for *D. esculenta* in Ilocano and Visayan: b o h a y a n for a *Dioscorea* in Visayan and b u l o i for *D. divaricata* in Tagalog. The second is found in b u, b u a r, b u k o which stand for yam in parts of Sarawak, and in b u l u or b u t u common in Javanese. It must suffice to call attention to these words, adding in reference to b u l u or b u t u, that commonly some word for yam is prefaced to it my way of explanation, and suggesting that among Malays, where it appears as u b i b u t u n g, among Sundanese where it appears as h u w i b u t u n g, h u w i d u d u n g and h u w i t u t u n g, in Makassar where it appears as l a m e b u t u n g and in the Moluccas where it appears as k o m b i l i b u l u the original meaning of b u l u, etc., has become quite forgotten. Rumpf explained u b i b u l u as originating in the habit of the Butonese of growing certain races down bamboos (a bamboo being bulu in Malay, and see p. 169); but such an explanation is not acceptable.

A series of names should next be mentioned of rather wide use in eastern Malaysia. They are a b a u, a b o b o, a b u b o, a b u b u, a h u h u, o h u h u, a h u a, and a h u o. These are applied usually to the inferior species of *Dioscorea,* such as *D. pentaphylla* and *D. bulbifera,* as well as *D. hispida.* Celebes is their westernmost island and eastwards they spread through the Moluccas. A h e i and a h e y which Rumpf ascribes as Amboinese names to *D. pentaphylla*: i a e which he gives for Lochon island: e l a n or a ë l a n or a y l a n or m e l a n or m a ë l a n which stand for yam in south Ceram approach each other and a b a u though a h u a. A y w e l used in Amboina for *D. pentaphylla* is of the group. Further eastward comes a y a n for yam in New Guinea, and e n, e ë r and a y e r for yam in the Kei islands.

The peculiar Burmese word Myouk.

Throughout Burma m y o u k - u is the tuber of *D. alata.* The word is changed to m r o u k in Arakanese. It is as peculiar as it is universal among the Burmese and Arakanese, and unlike the K-nouns it does not occur among the surrounding non-Burmese tribes. So special a name suggests that the Burmese upon coming into their country from where such a plant as *D. alata* was unknown, after making an abrupt acquaintance with it, set great store by it.

Peculiar words in Malaysia for D. hispida.

Just as the Burmese distinguish *D. hispida* sharply from the other Dioscoreas, so do the Malays. The Burmese call it k y w e, a word which looks as if it is the equivalent of "yam" taken

from the language of the conquered, and applied to that one yam upon which the conquered were driven to subsist. The Malays call it g a d o n g, whether they be the Malays of Sumatra or their offshoots in the Malay Peninsula. It is said by Warneck in his Tobabatasch-Deutsche Worterbuch (and someone should confirm and extend the statement) that all yams are g a d o n g to the Toba-Bataks, even the very best, so that the verb "menggadong" means "to eat yams" and even at times "to eat"; thus Warneck indicates for g a d o n g a wider application than the Malays give, just in the same way as the Laos folk give to k h o a i wider application than the Burmese give to k y w e, in both cases *D. hispida* being the species designated in the narrower application: and, if g a d o n g can mean among the Tobas any yam as well as the sweet potato, it quite lacks the suggestion of poison which is usually in the word and can be considered as still in it when used as g a d u n g k a y u, that is "stick gadung" (according to de Clercq), for the Tapioca in Achin which plant also can be poisonous, and as g a d u n g t i k u s, that is "rat gadung," for *Smilax Helferi* and as g a d u n g c h i n a that is "China gadung" for *Smilax China*, the drug, in the Malay Peninsula and in Java and in Madura (teste Ridley in Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 38, 1902, and de Clercq, op. cit.). Marsden has g a d u n g k a s t u r i that is "musk gadung," as an orchid, certainly inedible.

It would be most interesting to be able to show that the words k y w e and g a d o n g have a parallel history and a measure of origin in common. G o w i used in Nias is intermediate. G a d o n g changes to g a d u n g, g a d u e n g, g a d h u n g, g h a d u n g, g a d u and g a n r o n g. The Sakais of northern Perak, northern Pahang and Kelantan use a name g a k n, g a n g and g o n g for some edible tuber, probably of a higher grade than *D. hispida*. It is impossible to be sure that this use is degraded and not ancestral until more information is gathered. There is a name g a d o applied to *D. esculenta* in the Marianne islands; but as those islands are so far away, it scarcely helps towards an understanding. G a n d u y is a word picked up by Father Kamel in Luzon about 1700 A.D. and applied to *D. luzonensis*. G a y o s is a Visayan word for *D. hispida* and in it the G has come from a K,—k a y o s (see p. 163 forward).* The Javanese name for *D. hispida*, k a y u r u, the Lombok name, k a p a k, and the Timor name k a s i m u n, after the initial letter are remote from each other.

The Bali name d i a n g g a or j a n g g a is remote from any other name recorded. S e a p a, recorded for *D. hispida* in Celebes, will need mention later. U l i b i t a or u h u l i b e t a used in the Moluccas stands remote also from other names, and so do m a m o used in the Bikol language, n a m i or n a m e, a name in use in Tagalog in Luzon and in Mindoro, and o n d o or o n d o t used in Ceram, or o r o t used in Visayan.

* So Kombili gives g e m b i l i in Java.

Some isolated nouns of Western Malaysia.

For *D. pentaphylla,* the Sakais have a peculiar word: they call it j a b b e t, j a y a t, or j a y a. No near name is known, none nearer than r a b e t which is used in the island of Madura in an equally isolated way for *D. pentaphylla* and *D. bulbifera,* in conjunction with another noun or an adjective appended by way of distinguishing which r a b e t is indicated. By the side of r a b e t, in Madura, another word is applied to *D. bulbifera*: it is k a b u r a n; but the exact incidence is doubtful, and it would be well for someone residing in that island to sort out the application of r a b e t and k a b u r a n. K a b u r a n is near to k a b u r o or k a s u v o which means *D. bulbifera* in Ternate.

The Pangan of the Malay Peninsula use s o or s o d in a way which is not satisfactorily known: and among them as well as allied tribes are words commencing with T., to which attention should be directed likewise. They occur alongside the clipped Malay words that these tribes use; and are:—t a k o b a "kind of yam" eaten by the Pangan of Teliang; t a k u for a root apparently the same among the Pangan of Ulu Patani or t a k o among the Pangan of south Ligeh; and t a k o b, a word used by the Semang of Kedah. Other nouns commencing with the same sound are t a l i s perhaps for the Sweet potato among the Semang in Perak, t e l a or k a t e l a h among the Semang of Perak which becomes t i l a with the Mentera, Belandas and Jakuns, and t e g a k which is the tapioca among the Kenaboi. There is also a tuber called t a w i among the Senoi of Pahang, a Caladium called t o - l a m b o among the Semang of Kedah, and the Sweet potato seems to be t o a n a among the Jakuns of Malacca. T e l a and t i l a as from u b i k a s t e l a through k a t e l a are the only words of these which can be explained easily.

It may be mentioned here that "yam" is t i r a at Krokong in Sarawak and t i s in northern Celebes.

In Java s e n k a is a word the application of which is doubtful, and which may have been the z e n k a or y e n k a of Celebes where it is *D. esculenta.*

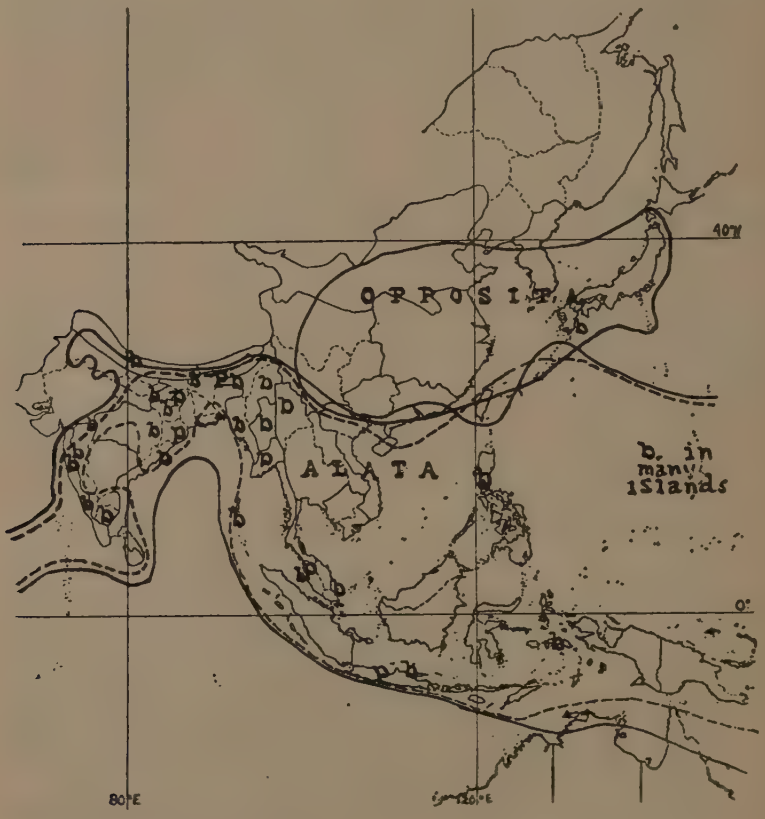
G h u w a k is applied to *D. alata* in the Kangean islands.

S-names in Eastern Malaysia.

The island of Bali uses the words s a m o a n, s a m o w a n, and s a m w a n for *D. pentaphylla.*

There is an interesting concentration of S-names in eastern Malaysia which may have a cause. There are:—(1) s i k a r i for *D. hispida* in Bali alongside s a m o a n; (2) s i k a p a, s i y a p a, s e a p a or s i k a p a n g in Celebes for the same; (3) s i a h i, s i a f f u, s i a v u or s a h u for *D. esculenta* in Amboina; and (4) s a y a w u, s a y a f u, s a y a b u, s a y a h u, s a y a h u l, s i y a u and s i y a p u for the same in Celebes and in Ternate and the

to look for its ancestry not in the finding of wild representatives of it, but in allied species. Upon doing so we find its closest allies to be the two species *D. Hamiltonii* and *D. persimilis,* found over the hilly parts of Asia indicated in map No. 11; and it would be more or less within the area of their distribution that *D. alata* arose, whether from the one or the other, or from both or from a common ancestry. A further consideration makes an origin to the southward look improbable. The reader should turn to map No. 1 where the dis-



Map No. 10. Area in Asia of the cultivation of *D. alata* (continuous line makes boundary), of *D. esculenta* (broken line makes boundary), and of *D. opposita.* Places where *D. bulbifera* is known to be cultivated are marked (b), and where *D. pentaphylla* is (p.).

tribution of the Enantiophyllous Dioscoreas is given, in order to understand the argument. In that map it is shown that the western Malay islands are a large centre for the harbourage, (and presumedly have been a large centre for the development) of

species of the section, and that southern India with Ceylon afford a second centre, and further that there are three centres in a line to

Map No. 11. Distribution of *Dioscorea Hamiltonii* and *D. persimilis*.

the north. Now because the perennial humidity of the Malaysian centre, leads to long growth in its species, and to less storage of food against an abrupt and vigorous push in a new season than the climates of marked seasons, the Malaysian stock would promise less to man than the stock of lat. 15-25° N.; and as the same may be said though in a less measure of the southern India with Ceylon centre, a theory of the origin of *D. alata* in the north of the Indo-China region is seen to be reasonable.

Far back in time the regions now India and China emerge out of the mist of early history in the process of a conquest from primitive folk by peoples out of western Asia, from beyond the area of food-Dioscoreas. One of these conquering peoples, the Chinese, destroyed with habitual thoroughness the primitive folk of northern

It is possible that the early Portuguese took it up as a vegetable for ships' use in those days when anything that would arrest scurvy was like gold, its bulbils keeping particularly well, and the interesting name ubi kastela or Castile yam (that is either Spanish or Portuguese yam) found in Singapore island would arise therefrom. But caution is necessary for the sweet potato is ubi katela, ubi ketela, ketela, katila, katela, kesela, kahitela, ima kastila, etc. in eastern Malaya, and the name may have been transferred. If the portuguese used it, its occurrence in southern India could have come from them: and then if it can be found on the Guinea coast, as for instance in San Thome island, this supposition will be established. But the Guinea coast plant is *D. bulbifera*, var. *latifolia*, which we know was transported by the Portuguese across the Atlantic, and evidently used by them. That they used var. *latifolia* is, of course, a circumstance making recourse to the corresponding edible Asiatic varieties probable, although not proving it. Some years ago the authorities of the Penal Settlement at Port Blair in the Andaman islands, obtained from an unrecorded source a cultivated race of *D. bulbifera* under the name of Otaheiti potato. Every possible enquiry has been made regarding the origin of the name in the hope of therein discovering the origin of the race: but it can be traced from the Andaman islands to India and no further.

Origin of cultivated D. pentaphylla.

The letter p. on the map shows the few places where *D. pentaphylla* has been found in cultivation. In northern India it is grown in a variety named *hortorum*, and is a very rare vegetable of western Bengal and Assam. What seems to be the same has been found in the Myaungmya district of the Irrawaddy delta; and there a hybrid name belat myouk was given indicating that it had been brought recently from the direction of Bengal. In the south of India it is grown in a different variety, var. *Rheedei*, which, though rare, is found over a wide area. In the Malay Peninsula it is cultivated in the variety *malaica*, and in the Philippine islands in the variety *palmata*: there is also the variety *sacerdotalis* cultivated in Java, a race or variety in Amboina and also in Fiji. Surely these varieties have had separate origins.

D. pentaphylla is an extraordinary species in regard to its tubers, for it varies in them from a harmless and edible condition to one of considerable nauseousness. There is in it therefore just what would give to primitive man the incentive to cultivation; and that would seem to be what has happened and is happening to-day. We see in it a species actually giving rise to cultivated races; but one which without doubt has been doing so fatuously through the centuries.

The varieties being little changed, in appearance, their names are descriptive only.

The place of yams.

Rumpf was probably right in placing yam-cultivation as the resort of tribes not able to raise sufficient rice for themselves, and having no sago to put into its place. He was writing of Malaysia: but his generalisation appears of wider application, and most particularly as it is seen that the wet rice-land of the wide plains is not really yam-country. Were the peoples who came to call even the races of *D. alata* by nouns, such as could not raise cereals enough for their requirements?

Of New World crops, potatoes and manioc, usually called among the oriental eaters of yams by whatever their common noun for yam may be, are the real rivals of the oriental species of *Dioscorea* for they appear exactly to fit the same niche. Did they in America come into man's service where the cereal crops (that would mean maize crops) failed to meet the population's needs? This appears probable. Both are species evolved by man,—cultigens—like *D. alata*. This then becomes are axiom, that the plains are for the cereals of the world: and man has been obliged to increase his reliance on starchy tubers in hilly regions. It may be considered not unreasonably, therefore, that hill-folk have had more to do with the creation of *D. alata*, and also with the modification of other Dioscoreas, than plains-folk.

List 1 in which *D. hispida* is recognised as of the same genus as *D. alata*.

baesi gudda in the Chanda district.
bagh alu in Orissa.
baiguni kand in the Mandla district.
baijan kand in the Mirzapur district.
bara kand in Baghelkand.
bechandi kand in Chota Nagpur.
bhui kand in Berar.
bhaser kand in the Raipur district.
gadong among the Bataks.
ho koi in the Shan hills.
huwi gadung in Java.
huwi sawat in Java.
jangli mataru in the Chanda district.
kapu kayu in Celebes (but doubtful).
khoai dian nan in Cochin-China.
kolo kand in Chota Nagpur.
man kat in the Shan Hills.
nullasunnagudda in the Nizam's Dominions
pe dumpa in the Vizagapatam district.
phan lyngkhi in the Khasia Hills.
phan solak in the Khasia Hills also.
podavi kelengu on the Malabar coast (slightly doubtful).
puti dumpa in the Vizagapatam district.
saeva kand in the Betul district.

sunna gudda in the Nizam's Dominions.
tak-aru in the Chanda District (but doubtfully connected with aru which equals alu).
tella ginnigeddalu in the Ganjam district.
tella sunna gudda in the Nizam's Dominions, and as thella sunna gadda in the Chanda District.
ubi akas in Perak.
ubi arah among Sakais.
ubi gadis (probably correctly ubi gadong), among Bataks.
ubi gadung (rare) in the Malay Peninsula.
ubi sabut in Java.
undai kavalli in the Tanjore District.
uwi alis in Java.
uwi chayu in Celebes.
uwi dudung in Java.
uwi sawut jahe in Java.
uwi tutung in Java.
vainu tega in the Vizagapatam District.
zamin kand in Kotah and Gwalior.

The localities of these names are not in or north of the Ganges plains; but are numerous in the northern part of the Peninsula immediately to the south of the Gangetic plains: the Khasia Hills alone represents Assam, the Shan Hills have one name; and in the Malaysian region there are several.

List 2 in which *D. pentaphylla* is admitted into the genus of *D. alata;* when proved nauseous an asterisk is prefixed.

* bajra kand in the Hoshangabad District.
* ban ratalu in the Betul District.
* bandri alu along the south of the Gangetic plain.
* bara kanda in the Bilaspur District.
* bayan alu in the Balasore District.
bechandi kand in Chota Nagpur.
* belni kand in the Betul District
* bhaser kand in Bandelkhand.
* byang sanga (? rare) in Chota Nagpur
* chamar alu near Calcutta.
charka alu in the Midnapur district.
* chola sanga among the Hos in Balasore district.
chunchu gudda in the Nizam's Dominions.
* daigun alu in the Cuttack District.
* dakur kand widely in the Central Provinces of India.
dava karandi in the south-west of India.
dhan alu (doubtful name) in the Birbhum district.
* dukka pendalam in the Vizagapatam District.

guti alu in the Sibsagar District.
haser sanga in the Districts of Hazaribagh and Singbhum.
hathia kand in the Shahabad District.
* huwi chekker in Java.
huwi jahe in Java.
huwi sawat in Java and huwi sawat jahe.
kapu sayor in Celebes (probably not nauseous).
katawala in Ceylon.
katu kilangu in South India and katu nuren kilangu.
* koranie genassu in the Malabar District.
* kukur alu near Calcutta.
* kurudu gaddi in the Madras Presidency
man hing in the Shan Hills (perhaps not nauseous).
* mara keshango in Travancore.
mocha alu in the Mymensingh District.
mohan kand in the Akola District (but assuredly not nauseous).
mullukilangu in Travancore.
nain'byen among the Kachins.
nuran kilangu and nurai genassu in places where Malayalam is spoken.
* odorah alu in the Balasore District.
* pandimukha tega in the Vizagapatam District.
patha alu near Calcutta and south-westwards.
* pedra kanda in the Damoh District.
phan sujab in the Khasia language.
piralu under the Sikkim Himalaya.
* punda mohra gudda in the Chanda District.
* ribe alu in the Balasore District.
* rui nang in the Mikir language.
* sher kand in the Bhandara District.
* sirka alu in the Midnapur District.
* suker alu near Calcutta.
* supnor kanda in the Raipur District.
* sur alu widely in Bengal.
* sura alu and suri alu in Eastern and Western Hindi.
* surendi kand in the Bilaspur District.
* suta alu in the Angul District.
* tiva tega in the Vizagapatam District.
* ubi jabbet among the Sakais.
ubi pasir in the Malay Peninsula and Java.
* ubi sabut in Java.
* ubi taun-taun in Eastern Malaysia.
* vypa dumpa in the Godaveri District.

If the above list be compared with that given for *D. hispida*, it will be noticed immediately that *D. pentaphylla* is not infrequently admitted to be an alu where *D. hispida* is not. The localities for the inclusion of it within the genus alu are in the lower part of the Ganges plains, in the Gangetic Delta where the languages are

Eastern and Western Hindi and Bengali, in Assam where the kindred language Assamese is spoken, and to the south of the Ganges down into Orissa and in the Central Provinces of India. Many of the names are connected with the sanskritic root of the verb "to hurt" and their great abundance and wide spread indicate in a remarkable manner that some name or group of names out of which they have come, have long been current. *D. pentaphylla* is also in one name admitted as a s a n g a or s a n g which word the K o l s and S a n t a l s otherwise restrict to good edible yams; but there is some possibility that the usage is not well founded: it is also a p e n d a l a m in one name and a r a t a l u in another.

List 3 in which *D. bulbifera* is admitted as of the same genus as *D. alata*.

a d i v i k o n d d u m p a l u in the Vizagapatam District.
a n a t h i k a n d in Chota Nagpur and the Monghyr District.
b a b r a k a n d in the Amraoti District.
b a r a k a n d a in the Central Provinces of India.
b a u l a a l u in the Balasore District
b i h i k a n d in the Raipur District
b o l a r k a n d in the Amraoti District
b o t l a k a n d a in the Raipur District.
b u n a a l u in the Districts of Dinajpur and Bogra.
c h a i n k a n d in the Central Provinces of India.
c h e d a r u k a n d in the Akola District.
c h e d u d u m p a in the Vizagapatam District
d a n g k a n d a in the Raipur District.
d o d d a k u r u d u from some parts of the Madras Presidency.
d u k u r k a n d in the Betul District.
g a i c h a a l u in eastern Bengal.
g a t h a l u among Marathas.
g a t h o u r k a n d in the Narsinghpur State.
g h a r i a l u in the District of Sangor.
g i t o r a k a n d a in the Bilaspur and Mandla Districts.
h a t h i a k a n d in the Shahabad District.
h r a t o w in the Chin language.
h e r i p u t i h in Amboina (but the use of the adjective "white" suggests that it is the cultivated plant).
h i w u w a r a in Eastern Malaysia.
h o k h o in the Shan language.
h u w i u p a s in the Sundanese language.
j a n g l i a l u in several districts of Bengal.
j a n g l i g a t h a l u in the Raipur District.
j a n g l i m a t a r u in the Bhandara District.
j h u m a l u in the Chittagong District
k a l g e n a s u in the Malabar District.
k a l a k a n d in Nimar and in adjoining Districts.
k a r u k a n d a widely in the Central Provinces and in Central India.
k a t u k a c c h e l in south-west India.

katukilangu in south India.
kauhaia kand in the Balaghat District.
kaya pendalam in the Circars.
ke-imo in Japan (but probably edible *D. bulbifera*).
keai kand in the Chindwara District.
kedro kand in the Surat District.
koppa kavalli in the Tanjore District.
kukur alu near Calcutta.
kukur torul in Nepal.
kunti genasi in Kanara.
kuru kand in the Nasik District.
manokand in the Surat District.
matawar kand in the Balaghat District
muka keshango and muka kacchel in Travancore.
nai kalu among the Kachins.
nulla ginni geddalu in the Ganjam District
nulla godda in the Chanda District.
owi behas among the Dyaks of south Borneo.
pagla alu in the Chittagong District.
paicha alu in the Mymensingh District.
?panukonda in southern Ceylon.
patti kacchal in Travancore.
phan kthang in the Khasia language.
phan lakhar in the Khasia language.
phan lyngkhi in the Khasia language.
phan pylleng in the Khasia language.
pit kanda in the Raipur District.
radraksha pendalam in the Circars.
raht alu in Chittagong.
ribsoni kand in the Jhansi District
satik kavalli in the Tanjore District
sharbutra kanda in the Raipur District.
sim shu in Formosa.
sisi dumpa in the Vizagapatam District.
suker alu near Calcutta.
sur alu widely in Bengal.
thuli kacchal in Malabar and Travancore.
ubi da-are in Halmaheira, eastern Malaysia.
ubi ipit in Bali.
ubi kule in eastern Malaysia.
ubi kumili utan in the Malay Peninsula.
ubi ondo in Celebes.
ubi puteh in the Malay Peninsula.
un-kau-tsu, a Chinese name.
uwi upas in Java.
vara kilangu in Travancore.
venni kilangu in the Malabar District.

Just as *D. pentaphylla* so is *D. bulbifera* considered an alu, and in two names it is admitted as a pendalam. It is quite widely and naturally a kand and a kilangu.

The List of Names.

Abau, Abobo, Abubo, Abubu; Ahuhu, Ohuhu, Ahua, Ahoea, used in the eastern Malay islands for *D. bulbifera* and for *D. pentaphylla,* and the first also possibly for *D. hispida.* Abau is used in Solor; Abobu and Abubu in Ternate (Kamel); Abubo in Celebes (Rumpf).

Adabgai, a Savara name for nauseous *D. pentaphylla,* Circars.

Addar in the Vizagapatam district, Circars, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla;* probably from Adabgai.

Adivi = wild in Telegu.

Adivi chara dumpa = wild *D. alata* in the Godaveri district.

Adivi genusu gadda = wild sweet yam, edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Cuddapah district.

Adivi genesu alla = wild sweet yam, the same in North Arcot.

Adivi konda dumpalu, either *D. bulbifera* or *D. hispida* in the Vizagapatam district.

Aelan or **Elan,** for yam in south Ceram.

Agitha or **Angitha,** common forms of Genth (q.v.) in Western Hindi and not unknown in Eastern Hindi.

Aharu alu, a tautologic form of Ratalu from the Dinajpur district, Bengal, for *D. alata.*

Ahei or **Ahey** (Rumpf), for *D. pentaphylla* in Amboina; and as Iae (Rumpf), in Lochon.

Ahua, Ahuo, or **Ahuhu,** used in Ceram and in Haruku which is near Amboina. See Abau. Rumpf used the second word.

Ait alu = ? bunched yam, for a race of *D. alata* in the Sylhet District of Assam.

Akar = climber, in Malay, and also root. It and the next as regards Dioscoreas, are applied to species whose deep-buried tubers are unfamiliar, not being sought for food.

Akar bunga kamayan = benzoin flower creeper, for *D. pyrifolia* at Priaman in Sumatra.

Akar bunga keminiyan = benzoin flower creeper, is *D. pyrifolia* in South Sumatra or *D. laurifolia* in Malacca and Negri Sembilan.

Akar guluno (Alvins), probably meant for akar gulung or twining creeper, from Negri Sembilan, for *D. pyrifolia.*

Akar jangot kulonak = bearded (?) Smilax creeper, for *D. pyrifolia* or *D. orbiculata* in Negri Sembilan. The legitimacy of translating kulonak by Smilax may be questioned, but no alternative seems better.

Akar kakop (Alvins), from Malacca for *D. orbiculata.*

Akar kamahang (Alvins) = benzoin creeper for *D. pyrifolia* or *D. laurifolia* in Malacca.

Akar kamiyan, akar kamoyan, akar kamayan, and ***akar kumoyan,*** for *D. pyrifolia* in Menangkabau Sumatra.

Akar kelona or ***akar klana*** = Smilax creeper, for Dioscoreas not used as food, in Malacca and in Negri Sembilan.

Akar keminiyan paya = marsh benzoin creeper, the same.

Akar keminiyan hantu = ghost's benzoin creeper, the same both in Malacca and Priaman, Sumatra.

Akar kowat, for *D. Havilandii* in Sarawak.

Akar kumili = Kombili creeper, for *D. bulbifera* in Malacca or Negri Sembilan.

Akar manujan or ***akar mamujan*** (Alvins), doubtless a variant of *akar keminiyan*.

Akar mawas (Alvins) = the Mias' or Orang-utan's creeper, for *D. pyrifolia* in Malacca.

Akar prung = ? clearing yam, for *D. pyrifolia* in Palinanan.

Akar seruting (Alvins) = Seruting (a Javanese dish) creeper, for *D. laurifolia* in Malacca.

Akar ubi pasir = sand yam creeper, for *D. Scortechinii* in Perak. The Javanese use of Ubi pasir is very similar.

Akash kanda = heavenly yam, a race of *D. alata* in Raipur, Central Provinces of India.

Ala-ala in the Hawaiian islands for the bulbils of *D. bulbifera*.

Ala-koro, a Fijian race of *D. alata*.

Ala-pa in the Shortlands island, Solomon group, for *D. bulbifera*.

Alea (Rumpf) for fingered *D. alata* in Malay.

Alshi, see **Ulshi.**

Altapatti alu or ***Alta alu*** = henna yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Murshedabad district, Bengal.

Alu (hindustani) from **Alucha** (sanskrit) = yam. Probably the Aryan invaders who introduced the sanskritic languages into India brought this name with them, but they came from a region where edible Dioscoreas would have been unknown. Alua and Alora are used for Alu in the Sontal Pergunnahs, and Alu kanda is a tautologic form found in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces.

Aman for *D. anguina* in Alirajpur, W. India.

Amdalata, for *D. bulbifera* in Chittagong.

Ampu for *D. transversa* in Queensland (Bailey).

Anathi kand, a corruption of Angethi used for *D. bulbifera* in Chota Nagpur and the adjoining Monghyr district.

An = prefixed to the names of several Dioscoreas in the Sakalava and Hova languages, Madagascar.

Angaroka for edible *D. ovinala,* in Sakalava.

Angetrika for a *Dioscorea* in Hova.

Angona for *D. fimbriata* in Madagascar.

Antakara for the same.

Antaly, for *D. Antaly* and *D. sp.* in Sakalova and Hova.

Anayod, a race of *D. alata* in the Philippine islands.

Anda, Andi or **Andi kand** = ? tuber yam, for *D. oppositifolia* in the districts of Nimar and Amraoti, Central Provinces of India, and also reported as *D. esculenta* in Nimar.

Andut kacchel, for cultivated *D. bulbifera* in Travancore.

Aneg, an Ibanag name for *D. esculenta.*

Ane genasu, for a race of *D. alata* in Canara, W. India.

Angethi, equivalent in Western Hindi and Behari to Genth.

Angilir alla, or ***angilis alla,*** for a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Ankul, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Belgaum district, W. India.

Anyorbil, for *D. bulbifera* in Queensland, on the Palmer river.

Aoui (awi), a perfumed yam (? race of *D. alata*) in N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ati languages.

Appa guddi, a wild yam in Berar.

Ar, Aru or **Arua,** equivalent to alu in some Indian districts where Eastern Hindi, Western Hindi and Behari are the prevailing languages; and when unqualified indicating *D. alata.*

Aribubu, for *D. luzonensis* in the Ilocano language, but appearing to be the same word as the next.

Aribukbuk, an Ilocano name for *D. bulbifera.*

Aritega, avitega or ***avitenga tega,*** names for *D. oppositifolia* or for *D. tomentosa* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars.

Aroi = creeper in Javanese, like akar.

Aroi chanur mentzek = Smilax creeper, probably for *D. pyrifolia.*

Aroi gadong, for *D. hispida* on the Salak, Java (Blume).

Aroi huwi churuk, snout yam creeper, for *D. myriantha* and perhaps other species.

Aroi seselan, for *D. gedensis* in Java.

Arvi, in Hyderabad, Deccan, apparently the same as the next.

Arwa, for arua, in the Ballia and Gorakhpur districts of the Gangetic plains.

Asiahu, indicates yam, in South Ceram; cf. Abau.

Atar, for Ratalu, q.v., in south-west Behar, Gangetic plains.

Athi kilangu or ***athi kanni*** = early yam, for *D. oppositifolia* and *D. spicata* in Travancore.

Ato sang (Watt), as a Santali name, doubtless for haser sang, q.v.

Attu kavalai, for *D. bulbifera* or *D. alata* in the Tanjore district, Madras.

Avatenga tega, see Aritega.

Ayan = yam, on the north coast of East N. Guinea, the same as En.

Ayer, for yam, on the Kei islands.

Aylan, for yam, in South Ceram.

Aylohun ubi, given by Rumpf as a name for *D. nummularia* in Amboina.

Ay-panan, for *D. grata* in Luzon. Cf. Ayan and Aywel.

Aywel or **Ywel,** for *D. pentaphylla* in Amboina.

Babo, general in Madagascar for yam (Heckel).

Babra kand = acacia yam, for *D. bulbifera* in the Amraoti district, Berar, doubtless now on account of the fragrance of its flowers: but there is a possible origin from Bamla and also from Bara kanda.

Bada kanda = see Bara kanda.

Baesi gudda, for *D. hispida* in the Chanda district, Central Provinces of India.

Bagai, for *D. hispida* in Mangyane.

Bagh alu or ***baghra alu*** = tiger's yam, for *D. hispida* through Orissa.

Bagh hata alu = tiger paw yam, used in the district of Mymensingh, for *D. esculenta.*

Bagh thapa alu = tiger-claw yam, for *D. esculenta* in the districts of Purneah, Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri, Bengal.

Bahmuria alu, a race of *D. alata* in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Bai or **Bai kay,** Chin or Shandu words indicating some *Dioscorea* probably *D. hispida.* Kay suggests Khoai, and the Burmese Kywe, which is pronounced as Chwey.

Bai alu = ? deep going yam, or more likely connected with the last, for *D. anguina* in the district of Sylhet, Assam.

Baiguni kand, for *D. hispida* in the district of Mandla, Central provinces of India, Cf. Bail.

Baijan kanda, for *D. hispida* in the district of Mirzapur, Ganges valley. It would seem to be a distortion of Byang sanga; see Boiang.

Bail, Bayal, Beliya, Bai-ili, common Korku words for *D. bulbifera* and sometimes for *D. oppositifolia* or *D. aculeata.* Men who are not Korkus, but live in contact with them, affix "kand" doubtless wrongly. The last two and the next two names and Baesi gudda may be connected. The Chin Bai is strikingly similar.

Bajar, for *D. hispida* in the Kotah state. W. India.

Bajra kand, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Hoshangabad district, Central Provinces of India.

Bakoi, see Bekoi.

Bakuta, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Hanuabada language of Papua.

Balebale, recorded by Hazlewood as a Fijian name for (? a race of) *D. alata,* but apparently an error.

Baliala (N. N. Banerjei), as a tuber eaten in Cuttack, seems to be derived from Bail.

Balikag, for *D. luzonensis* or for *D. divaricata* in the Visayan language, Luzon.

Ballolong, a race of upgrowing *D. alata* in Luzon.

Bamla, Bamli or **Bawla,** for *D. bulbifera* in the districts of Birbhum and Midnapur, Bengal, which may mean "clustered," but is probably of Munda origin, see Bolai kanda.

Ban = wild in Hindi and kindred languages.

Ban alu for *D. bulbifera* in Bengal.

Ban aru = wild yam, used for several, if not all, wild yams in Chota Nagpur and the Sontal Pergunnahs.

Ban babla = wild acacia, for *D. bulbifera* in the Bankura district of Bengal, possibly on account of the scent of its flowers, but probably Babla = Bamla.

Ban gethi = wild genth, for wild *D. bulbifera* in the N.-W. Himalaya, where this species is also cultivated.

Ban ratalu = wild ratalu, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Betul district, Central Provinces of India.

Ban tarur = wild tarur, for edible *D. pentaphylla* and for *D. belophylla* in the Almora and Naini Tal districts of the N.-W. Himalaya.

Ban torul = wild torul, in Sikkim and adjoining Nepal for wild *D. alata, D. belophylla* and probably other (? edible) species.

Banagan (Usteri), for *D. bulbifera* in the island of Negros, Philippine Islands. See Baong.

Banaghor, for a flat race of *D. alata* in the district of Jessore, Bengal.

Banan, for *D. nummularia* in Bagobe, Mindanao. Cf. Banagan.

Banar, for *D. zollingeriana* in Palembang, Sumatra. Can it be an error for Chanar?

Bandri alu or ***Bandoreh alu*** = monkey's yam, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Ganges plains from the districts of Monghyr and Baghalpur for some distance westward, and for *D. bulbifera* in Bengal.

Bango, said to be used for *D. anguina* in the Midnapur district, Bengal.

Bank, for *D. hispida* in the Gorakhpur district, Gangetic plains.

Baong, Bayangkan, Banagan, Bohayan, Visayan names for *D. bulbifera,* whence Bayag cabayo has been derived. Bayangkan may also be misapplied to *D. pentaphylla.*

Bara alu = big yam, for a race of *D. alata* in Sylhet.

Bara kanda, Barai kand, Barahi kand, Bada kanda = hog's yam, for several wild Dioscoreas in the Western Hindi language, *e.g.* for *D. belophylla* in the Damoh and Jabalpur districts and in Baghelkhand, *D. hispida* and *D. bulbifera* in the Jhansi district and for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* widely in the Central Provinces.

Bargo nari, said to be *D. bulbifera* in the Manbhum district.

Barha kand, see Bara kanda.

Barlang, for *D. hispida* in the Darjeeling district.

Barmuria, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Brahmaputra valley, cf. Bahmuria alu.

Barogai, a Savara name for *D. tomentosa,* Circars.

Barsal kanda, for *D. belophylla* in the Nimar district, Central Provinces of India.

Batharpatia alu or ***Bothapotia alu*** = flat oar yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Darrang district, Assam.

Bathraj, for *D. bulbifera* in the Bogra district, Bengal.

Bati, a Fijian race of *D. alata,* probably for Botia.

Baula alu, for *D. bulbifera* in the Balasore district, Bengal, the same word as Bamla.

Bayag cabayo = horse's testicles, for *D. bulbifera* in Luzon indicating the bulbils, but obviously a distorted recent name cf. Baong.

Bayan alu, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Balasore district, Bengal.

Bayangkan, see Baong.

Bayuni alu, an undetermined Dioscorea in the Murshedabad district, Bengal.

Bechandi kand = the tuber which yields bechandi. Bechandi is a coarse meal prepared from *D. hispida,* and perhaps also from *D. pentaphylla,* which a certain section of Hindus in Chota Nagpur, and adjacent parts of the Central Provinces and Bengal, permit themselves to eat on fast days, that is to say, they allow themselves the food of the poorest. Thus Bechandi kand means *D. hispida.* The origin of the word is not clear, but Bail is suggested in the first syllable.

Begur, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in Eastern Nepal and in Sikkim in the Paharia language.

Bekoi, Bakoi, Bekoya = yam, among the N. Sakais of the Pahang-Kelantan border, or tautologically as ubi bekoi in N. Pahang. Bakhoi chyung and bakhoi logn are words collected from Besisi in Malacca, the application uncertain. Bekoi suggests the Mon word Khoai, and almost certainly "be" stands for ubi.

Bakuta, for *D. pentaphylla* or an allied species, in the Hanuabada language of Papua.

Belat myouk u = foreign yam, for cultivated *D. pentaphylla* in the Myaungmya district of Lower Burma, a hybrid name from Hindustani and Burmese.

Belni kand, either nauseous *D. pentaphylla* or *D. oppositifolia* in the Betul district, Central Provinces of India. Probably the same as Beliya kand, see Bail.

Belog, stated to be a yam among the Senoi of ? upper Pahang, though perhaps indicating the tapioca plant, cf. under Bekoi, the name Bakhoi logn.

Bemandry, for edible *Dioscorea Bemandry,* edible *D. Sosa* and *D. trichopoda* among the Sakalava in Madagascar (Heckel).

Benai alu or ***Benia alu,*** a race of *D. alata* in the Murshedabad district, Bengal, possibly from the yam suggesting a lock of hair: cf. Kaisali.

Beng-chapa alu = frog's skin yam, for *D. esculenta,* used along with Bagh-thapa alu in the same districts and in the same way.

Bengo alu, an edible yam of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur.

Benkei-imo, for cultivated *D. bulbifera* in Japan.

Berar, a Shandu word for yam, Arakan (Gwynne Hughes), possibly for Bai-hra.

Betule, for *D. hispida* in Celebes (Rumpf). In Ternate Bete is *Colocasia.*

Betzy or ***Bitzy,*** as Chinese names for *D. esculenta* (Rumpf); they appear distortions ending with tsu which means tuber.

Bhag torul = tiger's yam, for *D. glabra* in eastern Nepal and Sikkim.

Bhains dethi = buffalo's teeth, a race of *D. alata* in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces of India, but also for *D. anguina* in the Raipur and Balaghat districts.

Bhas alu, for *D. bulbifera* in the Chittagong district.

Bhaser kand, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in Bandelkhand, or for the still more nauseous *D. hispida* in the Raipur district. See Bhusa.

Bhat alu or ***Bhata alu*** = boiled rice yam, for *D. glabra* in the districts of Malda, Bengal, and Nowgong, Assam. The Malay name Ubi nasi contains the same idea of colour.

Bhiya gond, for *D. alata* from the Purneah district. Gond is probably a distortion of Kand.

Bhui kand, for *D. hispida* in Berar, India.

Bhuiya alu, for *D. alata* in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

Bhumia mati, for *D. oppositifolia* in the district of Betul, Central Provinces of India.

Bhusa or ***Bursa,*** for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the southern dialects of Eastern Hindi.

Bhusara, a race of *D. alata* grown in the Surat District, Bombay.

Biau, for *D. esculenta* in the island of Bali.

Bigap or **Bigop,** used by Sakais in Perak, and as **Gap** by Orang Tanjong at Kuala Langat, Selangor, possibly for yam; the Malay word Ubi may be in it, the first syllable having been dropped in the same way, as Sakai cut down Ubi benggala into ngala. The sound is in Bekoi and Belog, q v.

Bihang = yam, among the Belanda of Kuala Langat, Selangor (Blagden).

Bihaun, for *D. esculenta* in Bali.

Bihi kand, for *D. bulbifera* in the districts of Raipur and Damoh, Central Provinces of India, and perhaps the same as Bhui kand.

Bili, an abbreviation of Kombili for *D. esculenta* in the Madioen Residency, Java.

Billa tega, for *D. glabra* in the Ganjam district, Circars.

Binang, a race of *D. alata* in the Philippine islands.

Bininag, a race of *D. alata* in Luzon.

Binnar alla or ***Bindhar alla*** = September yam, a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Binna jhar alu = several tubers yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Jessore and Bakarganj districts of Bengal.

Binurag, a race of *D. alata* in the Philippine islands.

Bir sanga or ***Biru sanga,*** a Santali and Kol name for several edible yams, *e.g. D. esculenta, D. glabra* and *D. Hamiltonii.*

Bis = yam at Singhi, Sarawak (Moulton).

Bitule, for *D. hispida* in Menado, Celebes.

Blant-kayu, for yam at Bugan, Sarawak (Moulton).

Bodot, Borot or **Bolot,** a Visayan name for *D. esculenta,* Luzon.

Boga or **Buga,** an Ilocano name for *D. esculenta.*

Boga alu, for *D. Hamiltonii* at Tezpur, Assam.

Bohayan, a Visayan name for a *Dioscorea,* Luzon; see Baong.

Boiang, Boiom, Byam or **Byang sanga,** the common name among the Kols and Santals for nauseous *D. pentaphylla,* and once met with applied to cultivated *D. pentaphylla* in the district of Murshedabad, Bengal.

Bok, in the Lepcha language indicates *D. alata* and the closely allied *D. Hamiltonii;* but is also met with in Sikkim with an adjective for other Dioscoreas:—see Buka bok, Chimeotendeo bok, Kacheo bok, Kachma bok, Kancheong bok, Lum bok, Mecha bok, Mujib bok, Padum bok, Palam bok, Pamir bok, Panu bok, Pari bok, Pasok bok, Pazien bok, Pem bok, Phaleo bok, Puri bok, Shimo bok, Siddhiu bok, Singul bok, Sizu bok, Soum bok, and Sung bok.

Bok dung, a race of *D. alata.*

Bok dung kap = little bok dung, a race of *D. alata.*

Bok hyrh = red yam, a race of *D. alata.*

Bok kap = little yam, a race of *D. alata.*

Bok up, a race of *D. alata.*

Bok yung = excellent yam, for *D. Hamiltonii.*

Boka, for *D. alata* in Fiji by misapplication from Colocasia and probably quite erroneously used.

Boku, in the Hanuabada language of Papua, a yam near *D. nummularia.*

Bolar, in Korku, and ***Bolar kand,*** as a hybrid with Hindi, for *D. bulbifera* and *D. oppositifolia,* chiefly the latter, in the Amraoti district of Berar.

Bolwai gadda, for *D. hispida* in the Madras presidency.

Bonderi alla, for a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Bon alu = ban alu or wild yam in parts of Bengal.

Boounden, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language.

Boroniliga, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Boti, for *D. hispida* in Roti island.

Botia, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Botla kanda, for *D. bulbifera* in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces of India. Cf. Bolar kand.

Bouaou, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ati languages.

Boutanhenn, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language, the same as Kutanham, q.v.

Braron, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ati language, the same as Founambouat.

Bu, Buar or **Buko** = yam, respectively at Kajan Rijang, Tabun and Matu, Sarawak (Moulton).

Buga, a race of *D. esculenta* in Luzon, see Boga.

Buka bok, a Lepcha name for a *Dioscorea.* Sikkim.

Budh, for *D. hispida* in the Thana district, Bombay.

Bukaw, used for yam in Melano (Tamat).

Bulo, for *D. pentaphylla* in Fiji (Wright).

Buloi, a Tagalog name for *D. divaricata.*

Bulu or **Butu,** for yam in Java and several islands of the Malay Archipelago. See Butu.

Buna alu, for *D. bulbifera* in the Dinajpur and Bogra districts of Bengal.

Bunga meraya, for *D. hispida* in Menado, Celebes.

Burdi gaddi, a Telegu name similar to the Savara Barogai or hog's yam, for *D. tomentosa* in the district of Cuddapah, Madras.

Buru aru, for *D. belophylla* in the districts of Ranchi and Singbhum. Cf. Bir sanga.

Buti, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji, probably for Botia.

Buti gai, a Savara name for *D. bulbifera* in the Ganjam district, Madras.

Butu, also **Bulu,** a common Javanese name for *D. alata* more frequently as Huwi buton, and if Malay is the language as Ubi butung: or huwi butu in Savu and Lame butung in Makassar: not uncommonly as Dudung, and sometimes as Huwi dudung or Huwi tutung. It is suspected that Ubi bulong is but a mistake for the second one of these. Kombili bulu in the Moluccas suggests it too. Though commonly associated with the vulgar word *butoh,* a more obscure origin is suggested by its variability. It seems quite possible that the word is not Javanese, nor Sundanese nor of the other languages which use it, but has been incorporated from some undetected source, and thence the many variations.

It is worth remark that where these names are used, *bulu* is not the name used to indicate a bamboo, as it is in Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, Bali and parts of Celebes.

Caboui, see **Kabui.**

Cabuvo or **Casuvo,** see **Kabuvo.**

Caironi, see **Kaironi.**

Camangiy, see **Kamangiy.**

Camarire, see **Kamarire.**

Carando (Rheede), used for Karandas, q.v.

Cambare-Maron, in Mauritius for *D. bulbifera.*

Carot, see **Kalut.**

Cathia, see **Kathia.**

Cayos, see **Kayos,**

Chai, Chain, Chayen, *Chain kand,* Chani, Chatai or ***Chatan kand,*** a series of names used from the district of Monghyr, Bengal, on the east, to the district of Thana, Bombay, on the west, usually for *D. hispida,* but sometimes for other species, *e.g. D. pentaphylla* in Thana, *D. bulbifera* in Kotah and Hoshangabad, or *D. anguina* in Bhopal.

Chaina, a not uncommon name for *D. alata* along the Bombay coast becoming China and Chini northwards in Baroda. Unqualified in the State of Sawantwadi China is a race of *D. alata* with a short flat tuber, and magenta skin.

Chako pindi, for *D. tomentosa* in Travancore.

Chakun, a Cachari name for *D. glabra.* Cf. Khakun and Thakun.

Chakya machalu, a race of *D. alata* in the Sontal Pergunnahs.

Chalia kham alu = kham alu with a thick skin, a race of *D. alata* in the Midnapur district, Bengal.

Chalu valli kilangu, for *D. tomentosa* in Travancore.

Chamar alu = flesher's yam, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* near Calcutta.

Chanar (or in dutch spelling tjanar), means in western Java *Smilax* and certain rather similar Dioscoreas.

Chanar babi = pig's Smilax, for *D. polyclades* or *D. deflexa*.

Chanar bulan or moon Smilax, for *D. pubera* in west Java.

Chanar potyung, for *D. pyrifolia* in Sundanese.

Chanar semut = ant's Smilax, for *D. pyrifolia*.

Chan yu = hill or jungle colocasia, and Chan yao, hill or jungle medicine; see Shan yu and Shan yao.

Chanwari aru, for *D. belophylla* in the district of Ranchi, Chota Nagpur.

Chapti ratalu = flat ratalu, a race of *D. alata* in Rai Bareilly, Gangetic Plains.

Charka alu, for *D. pentaphylla* in the district of Midnapur, Bengal.

Charkarkhuta alu = spinning wheel post yam, a race of *D. alata* in Sylhet, Assam.

Charodi, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Baygyat language, Andaman islands.

Charon chaval, for *D. tomentosa* in Travancore. See Chaval.

Chataveli (Marathi), for Shendwel, q.v.

Chaval, Chavalli or ***Chavala kilangu,*** for *D. aculeata* or *D. pentaphylla* in Travancore and the Malabar district.

Chechari, for *D. belophylla* in the district of Ranchi, Chota Nagpur.

Chedari kand, for *D. bulbifera* in the Akola district, Berar.

Chedu dumpa or ***Chedu haddu dumpa*** = bitter yam or bitter climbing yam, for *D. bulbifera* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars.

Cheilpani kanda, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Raipur, Central Provinces of India.

Chemna alu, for *D. glabra* in the Birbhum district, Bengal.

Chena gaddi, apparently for *D. bulbifera,* in southern Berar.

Chenchu gadda, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Kurnul, Madras.

Chengka, for *D. esculenta* in Buginese.

Cheni aru, for *D. glabra* in the Sontal Pergunnahs.

Chenyel, for *D. tomentosa* (Dymock) intended for Shendvel, q.v.

Cheranga or **Cherango,** for *D. aculeata* in the districts of Puri, Orissa, and Ganjam, Circars, becoming Cheranga kanda in the district of Raipur, Central Provinces of India.

Cheru kilangu = small yam, for *D. esculenta* in the district of Malabar, W. India.

Chhilpen kanda, a race of *D. alata* in the Raipur district, India.

Chien shan yao, see Shan yao.

Chili alu, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Angul.

Chimeo tendeo bok, for *D. glabra* or *D. lepcharum* in Sikkim.

Chinga alu, for a race of *D. alata* in the Chittagong district.

Chini, see **Chaina.**

China alu and ***Chini alu*** = Chinese yam or sugar yam, a race of *D. esculenta* in the Brahmaputra valley, and also similarly used in the Balasore district, Bengal.

Chola sanga, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* among the Kols in the Balasore district and westwards.

C'houn, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language.

Chubri alu or ***Chupri alu*** = basket yam, a race of *D. alata* about Calcutta and westwards.

Chuli jhinka alu = club shaped yam, a race of *D. alata* from Cuttack, Orissa.

Chulia kham alu = ? Tamil post-yam, for a race of *D. alata* in Orissa.

Chun alu = lime yam, a Khediya name for *D. Hamiltonii* in the Mayurbhanj state, Orissa.

Chunchu gudda, for a Dioscorea possibly *D. pentaphylla,* in the Warangal district of the Nizam's Dominions, largely eaten by Gonds.

Chunchuni kand, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Balaghat district of the Central Provinces of India.

Chunghat alu = lime-pot yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Sylhet district, Assam.

Chwey (phonetic), for **Kywe.**

Cobag and ***Cobag na quiroy*** (Blanco), see **Kobag.**

Cocathi, see **Kokathi.**

Colot, Corot or **Calut,** see **Kalut.**

Combili, see **Kombili.**

Connette (Rheede), for edible *D. pentaphylla* in S. W. India, apparently from Kanda, as are Kon, Konda, etc.

Coubar or **Coupar,** see **Kubar.**

Coumandioh, see **Kumandioh.**

Coutanham, see **Kutanham.**

Cu = yam, in Tonkin, = Khoai.

Cu-cai, a cultivated race of *D. alata* in Tonkin.

Cu-cai-mo, for Khoai mo, a race of *D. alata* in Tonkin.

Cu-coc-gian, for a race of *D. alata* in Tonkin.

Cu-mai, for Khoai mai in Tonkin, a race of *D. persimilis.*

Cu-nao, and ***Cu-nao-do,*** for *D. cirrhosa* in Tonkin.

Cu-o-giong = dragons nest yam, for *D. cirrhosa* in Tonkin.

Cu-tu, and ***Cu-tu trang,*** for *D. esculenta* in Tonkin.

Dadakan, a name for *D. bulbifera* in Bagobo, Mindanao.

Daga, Dago or **Dagu** = yam, among the Marianne islands, perhaps particularly *D. alata.*

Dagu aniti (Gaudichaud), inedible.

Dagu apaka, for *D. esculenta.*

Dagu apleyang (Gaudichaud).

Dagu cochon (Gaudichaud).

Dagu fanighi (Gaudichaud).

Dagu hago, a race of *D. alata* in Guam.

Dagu kwezlytail and ***Dagu quegleytaie,*** (Gaudichaud).

Dagu maissa houlon, (Gaudichaud).

Dagu manbila, (Gaudichaud).

Dagu manila, (Gaudichaud).

Dahambou, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language.

Daigun alu, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* = Baiguni, q.v.

Daikoro imo = stumpy yam, a race of *D. opposita,* in Japan.

Dai peri, a Queensland name for *D. bulbifera* on the Batavia river.

Daijo = big jo, said to be for *D. alata* in Japan.

Dakulevu, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Dakur kand, Dukar kand, or ***Dukel kand*** = pig's yam, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Bhandara and Chanda districts of the Central Provinces of India.

Dam = for certain yams in Cambodia.

Dam-long-chevra cham, for a race of *D. alata,* the same as Khoai mo.

Dam long phluk, for *D. cirrhosa,* according to one authority, but according to another, and probably correctly for a race of *D. alata.*

Damuni or ***Daumini,*** a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Hazlewood and Seemann).

Damuni masira, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Dangkanda, for *D. bulbifera* in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces of India.

Dannini (Hazlewood and Seemann), by error for Damuni, q.v.

Dardi or ***Dardi kanda,*** for *D. oppositifolia* in the Amraoti district and for *D. belophylla* in the Amraoti and Betul districts, Berar and Central Provinces of India.

Daun apostema given by Rumpf as = Daun bisol, in Amboina.

Daun bisol, given by Rumph as a name for a *Dioscorea* which cannot be recognised, but of the section Enantiophyllum, in Amboina.

Daun kepeng-kepeng = coin leaf, for *D. nummularia* in Amboina.

Daun pitis-pitis = coin leaf, for *D. nummularia* in Amboina.

Daun ubi = leaf yam, a name given by Rumpf as for *D. nummularia.*

Dava karandi (Rheede), for *D. pentaphylla* in S.-W. India.

Davunikoka, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Day-su-van, for *D. bulbifera* in Tonkin.

Debbar, said to be a hill name for *D. pentaphylla* in the Dehra Dun district, N. W. Himalaya.

Debir ashan alu = Durga's seal yam, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Maimensingh, Bengal.

De-emi, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ate language.

Deh-enh or **Deh-eno,** a yam of Caledonia in the Voi and Ate language.

Denni or **Dhenni,** either *D. aculeata* or *D. alata* in the State of Travancore.

Dere sanga, for *D. glabra* in the Ranchi district, Chota Nagpur.

Desa pendalam, a race of *D. alata* in the Ganjam district, Circars.

Desavalli pendalam, country pendalam, for a race of *D. alata* in the Circars.

Desi alu = country yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Narsinghpur district, of the Central Provinces of India.

Desmonan, for *D. bulbifera* in N. Caledonia (de Lanessan).

Dhaiva, in the Naini Tal district for Debbar, q.v.

Dhan alu = grain yam, a doubtful name for *D. pentaphylla* in the district of Birbhum, Bengal.

Dhan mocha alu = grain bundle yam, from the balls of straw in which grain is stored, a race of *D. alata* in the Mymensingh district, Eastern Bengal.

Dhaula alu = white yam, for a race or races of *D. alata* in northern Chota Nagpur.

Dhuru kanda = for *D. belophylla* in the Mirzapur district, Gangetic plains, probably a distortion of Dakur kand.

Diangga, for *D. hispida* in Bali.

Diba, for a race of *D. esculenta* in the Hanuabada language, Papua.

Die-nambue, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language.

Dikama, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Dila, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Diomali, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ate language.

Dinogo, a race of *D. alata* in Luzon.

Dipou, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Do khnoch, for *D. hispida* among the Khmers in Cochin China (Pierre).

Dodda kurudu, for *D. bulbifera,* received from the Madras presidency.

Dogue, in Luzon for Tugui, q.v.

Dokoro or **Tokoro,** for Dioscoreas of the section Stenophora in Japan.

Dondeli kand, for *D. belophylla* in the Balaghat district of the Central Provinces of India.

Draigarh, a doubtful name for edible *D. pentaphylla* received from Suket State in the N.-W. Himalaya and possibly a distortion of debbar.

Dsojo, given by Kaempfer as a literary or borrowed Japanese name for *D. japonica*: cf. Daijo and Tsu ubi.

Dudh alu or ***Dudhi alu*** = milk yam a race of *D. alata* in the districts of Ranchi and Hazaribagh, Chota Nagpur. Also *dudhia aru,* for the same in the district of Etawah, Gangetic plains.

Dudung, for *D. myriantha* in Javanese; but see Butu.

Dukai, an Itaveg (Luzon) name for *D. esculenta.*

Dukka pendalam = pig's yam, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars. See Dakur kand.

Dukur kand = pig's yam, for *D. bulbifera* in the Betul district of the Central Provinces of India.

Dulian or **Durian,** Ilocano names, Luzon, for *D. luzonensis* or *D. divaricata*: cf. Duyan.

Dunichi kanda, for *D. belophylla* in the Damoh district of the Central Provinces of India.

Duppe genasu, for a race of *D. alata* in the South Kanara district, W. India.

Dura alu, Duri sanga or ***Dur sanga*** = small yam, applied in the districts of Monghyr, Dinajpur, the Sontal Pergunnahs and through Chota Nagpur to more than one yam; it is *D. esculenta* in the first two, but either *D. aculeata* or *D. belophylla* or *D. glabra* or edible *D. pentaphylla* in the others, all of the species serving as food and growing wild.

Durga chali alu = Durga's seat yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Murshedabad district, Bengal.

Duru aru, for *D. belophylla*, in Gangpur State, Chota Nagpur.

Duyan, the Pangasinan equivalent of Dulian, q.v.

Ed alu = ginger yam, for cultivated *D. pentaphylla* in the Darrang district of Assam.

Eda thengalia alu = ginger finger yam, for *D. esculenta* in the Sibsagar district of Assam.

Eddu toka dumpa = bullock's tail yam (Elliott), a yam of the Circars, probably a race of *D. alata*.

Eedava kilangu = May yam, for *D. spicata* in the State of Travancore.

Eenthi kacchel = date-fruit yam, for *D. tomentosa* in the State of Travancore.

Eër = yam, in the Kei islands; cf. Iwi.

En = yam, in the Kei islands, = Ayan.

Ein-myouk = garden yam, a general Burmese name for cultivated races of *D. alata*.

Elan, see Aelan.

Elan putih or ***Maelan putih*** = white Elan, is *D. bulbifera* in South Ceram.

Elos elos hoi (Leschenault), ascribed to *D. myriantha* and intended for Huwi elos, q.v.

Erusumeri, for *D. alata* in Northern Arakan.

Eyamcha vetti lai kilangu, a race of *D. alata* in the Madras Presidency.

Fanganga or **Fangaga,** in the Betsilo language, Madagascar, for *D. Macahiba* (Heckel).

Fanna dakka (Leiden herbarium), as a Japanese name for *D. quinqueloba,* not recognised, but the second part evidently dokoro.

Farkia = yam, in New Guinea at Numforen.

Femafar, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language.

Fena alu, a wild Dioscorea of the Darrang district, Assam, where it is sold and marketed for eating.

Founambouat, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language.

Fouapendo, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Ga, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Gadi-gai, for *D. oppositifolia* among the Savaras in the Ganjam district, Circars.

Gado, applied to *D. esculenta* in the Island of Guam, Marianne Is. It is Dago twisted round.

Gadong, Gadung, Gadueng, Gadhung, Ghadung, Gadu, Ganrong, a very interesting series of names which unqualified are applied to *D. hispida* where Malay is spoken. Gadong samak in the Malay Peninsula is *D. laurifolia* locally. Among the Bataks of Sumatra where there is a verb mengadong = to plant yams, Gadong has a wider and more generic meaning. Eight kinds of yam pass as Gadong among these Bataks, and three are recorded for Achin. Elsewhere two are more usually recognised. It is possible, perhaps, that two names may in most places belong to *D. hispida,* and then the balance must belong to other Dioscoreas, except that sometimes *Smilax spp.* are termed Gadong *e.g* Gadong China—Chinese Gadong, and Gadong tikus—rat Gadong. The form Ganrong comes from the Dyaks of S. E. Borneo: Gadu from Bima: Gadueng from Menangkabau, Sumatra.

Gadung adong = black gadong, in Achin.

Gadong belaka, among the Bataks.

Gadung bodas = white gadung for *D. bulbifera* in the Preanger Residency of Java.

Gadong goya, among the Bataks.

Gadong holiholi, among the Bataks.

Gadong jae, in the Sembiran dialect of Bali.

Gadong jalor, among the Bataks.

Gadung kasturi = musk gadung, in Bali.

Gadung ketan, in Java.

Gadung kuning = yellow gadung, in Java.

Gadong lekat = glutinous gadong in Achin.

Gadung malati = jasmine gadung, in Bali.

Gadung pira na manuk, among the Bataks probably *D. alata.*

Gadong ranek, among the Bataks.

Gadong rambe, among the Bataks.

Gadung ramping, among the Bataks, probably *D. alata.*

Gadung rimbo = forest gadung, for *D. hispida* in S. W. Sumatra.

Gadong samak = dyeing gadong, for *D. laurifolia* in the Malay Peninsula.

Gadung si apur, among the Bataks, probably *D. alata.*

Gadong tombong, in Bali.

Gadong ur = Coconut gadong, in Achin.

Gadungan, see **Werung.**

Gagarubro, a Naga name for *D. Hamiltonii.*

Gai = yam, in Savara, see Adabgai, Butigai, Barogai, Cadigai, Margodi gai, Parogai, Tumangai.

Gaibol, for *D. anguina* in North Cachar.

Gaicha alu or ***Gachua alu*** = yam of thickets, for *D. bulbifera* in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh, Bengal.

Gajaria or **Gajar,** for *D. pentaphylla* in the Jhansi district.

Gakn or **Gang** or **Gong,** for some edible root either a *Dioscorea* or *Ipomoea Batatas* (which is of course American) among the Sakais of N. Perak, N. Pahang and Kelantan. As the Sakais clip Malay words greatly Gadong is possible in it.

Galelua, apparently used in Jhansi for a Dioscorea.

Ganduy, for *D. luzonensis* in Luzon (Kamel).

Ganesh alu, for *D. anguina* in the Midnapur district, Bengal.

Gangajali alu = Ganges water yam, from the colour, for cultivated *D. pentaphylla* in the Murshedabad district, Bengal.

Gangarua, a race for *D. alata* in the Kangra district of the N.-W. Himalaya.

Ganjir or **Gajir,** edible *D. pentaphylla* in the North West Himalaya = Gajaria and Ghajir.

Gap, see Bigap.

Garaba, said to be used in the Cuttack district, Orissa, for *D. bulbifera.*

Garania alu = yam like a guran wood pole, a race of *D. alata* in Lower Bengal.

Gath alu, for *D. bulbifera* among Marathas, doubtless from Genth.

Gathour kand, for *D. bulbifera* in the Narsinghpur State of S. Rajputana, from Genth.

Gayos, for *D. hispida* in the Visayan language, Luzon (Blanco), = Kayos in Tagalog.

Gedi-stara or ***Gedi-sara,*** for *D. alata* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars.

Gembili, Gembilim, Gembiliem, Javanese forms of Kombili, for *D. esculenta.*

Gembolo, for *D. bulbifera* in Java, the same word as Kambubu.

Genasu = yam, in Kanarese; and standing alone may refer to *D. esculenta.* Genasu muli = thorny genasu the same: genasu mudi.

Genth, Genthi, Gethi = ? a small ball, for *D. bulbifera* in allusion to the bulbils, a wide spread name in western Hindi, the Pahari, Bihari and to some extent eastern Hindi dialects, and giving rise to modifications in other languages *e.g.* Angetha, Agitha, Ghita torul, Gath alu, Ghenti gath gathour kand, and probably Geta torul.

Gere arg-alla, for a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Geta torul, for ? *D. bulbifera* in Nepal.

Ghadung, see **Gadong,** of which it is a form used in Madoera.

Ghajir or **Ghanjir,** for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the districts of Almora and Naini Tal, N.-W. Himalaya, and Gajaria in Western Hindi.

Ghandiali, for *D. alata* and *D. belophylla* in the Kangra district of the N.-W. Himalaya.

Ghar = domestic, in Hindi, etc.

Ghar alu = domestic yam, for *D. alata* in the Murshedabad district, Bengal.

Ghar genthi or ***Ghar gethi*** or ***Ghar gita*** = domestic gethi, for cultivated *D. bulbifera* in the N.-W. Himalaya, see Genth.

Ghar tarur = domestic tarur, for *D. alata* in the Dehra Dun district, N.-W. Himalaya.

Ghar torul = domestic torul, in the paharia dialect for all cultivated yams.

Ghari alu or ***Gari,*** for *D. bulbifera* in the districts of Saugor, Betul and Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces of India. Also in the last named district *D. belophylla* is confused under it.

Ghas alu = grass yam, for *D. aculeata* in Chittagong.

Ghelehati or **Gheleath,** a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Ghenti, in Chota Nagpur, for Genth q.v.

Ghita torul, in Sikkim *D. bulbifera* or by misapplication *D. belophylla.*

Ghuwak, for *D. alata* in the Kangean islands, east of Madoera.

Giay nan, for *D. hispida* in Cochin China (Pierre) : possibly Kywe nan.

Gin bik pya, a very doubtful name from Prome, Lower Burma for *D. birmanica.*

Girchi kand, for *D. anguina* in the district of Jabalpur and Raipur, Central Provinces of India.

Gita or **Githa,** for *D. bulbifera* in the Behari language from the district of Gorakhpur to the Sikkim Himalaya at least among Nepali settlers. Cf. Genth.

Gitora kanda, for *D. bulbifera* in the Bilaspur and Mandla districts of the Central Provinces of India.

Gobadu, for edible *D. pentaphylla* among the Korkus of the Ellichpur district, Berar.

Goemi rotto rotto, according to Rumpf the Ternate equivalent of Tali babounji.

Gogdu, for *D. bulbifera* in the districts of Buldana and Amraoti, Berar, and also for *D. aculeata* and *D. belophylla.* Is the word the same as the last but one?

Goin, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Goinchi alu, a yam of the Malda district, Bengal.

Gointia alu, ascribed to *D. aculeata* by Heinig, in the Chittagong district.

Goj alu or ***Guz alu*** = peg yam, a race of *D. alata* commonly used in Bengal. Also *goj lal alu* = red peg yam.

Gokaru, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in South Kanara.

Gol ratalu = round ratalu, a race of *D. alata* in the Ganges plains.

Gon alla, either for *D. pentaphylla* or for *D. spicata* or for *D. intermedia* in Ceylon.

Gona, for *D. rexans* in the Andaman islands among the Beas and Balawas.

Gone, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Gong or **Gang** (Sakai), see Gakn.

Gonthi, for Genth in the district of Hazaribagh, Chota Nagpur.

Gora = sweet (Marathi), and doubtless the origin of the Anglo-Indian name "Goa potato" for *D. esculenta* lies in the word.

Gor-adu, a well known race of *D. alata* from Bombay east to Amraoti and Poona.

Gora karandas, edible *D. bulbifera* all along the coast from Surat to Goa.

Gor-kan, the same as the last and with it.

Gorabu alu, a race of *D. alata* in Jessore, Bengal.

Gota, for *D. hispida* in the Kotah State, W. India.

Gowi = yam, in the island of Nias, west of Sumatra. If the G. can have come from K., we have here the equivalent of Khoai.

Grabon, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ate language.

Gu boh shu tin = ox-tail tuber creeper, a central Chinese name for *D. acerifolia* (Diels).

Guiaba, Gyaba or **Gyah**, for *D. acerifolia* (Diels).

Gulakiri wel-alla, for a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Gumma ratalu, a race of *D. alata* in the Mainpuri and Etawah districts of the Ganges plains.

Gun, for *D. deltoidea* in the Kamaon Himalaya.

Guna pendalam, round *D. alata* in the Circars (Elliott).

Gunga, for *D. aculeata* in Sylhet, Assam.

Gur alu = molasses yam, formerly used for *D. esculenta* in Bombay like Goa potato: and used now for a race of *D. alata* in the Murshedabad district, Bengal.

Guraniya alu = yam like a guran pole, a common name for a race of *D. alata* in Lower Bengal.

Gurarya kand, for *D. anguina* in the State of Barwani, Rajputana.

Guri, for *D. belophylla* among the Korkus.

Guti alu = little ball yam, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Sibsagar district, Assam, probably in allusion to the bulbils, and having the meaning of Genth.

Haldia alu = orange-coloured yam, for *D. anguina* in the districts of Nowgong and Darrang, Assam.

Halgujia alu or ***Haljukia alu*** = Hal-fish yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Brahmaputra valley.

Hampas tagbalang, said to be a yam in the Philippine islands.

Handia alu = cooking pot yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Cuttack district, Orissa.

Hanki genasu, for *D. belophylla* in the district of Malabar, Western India.

Hanla alu, a race of *D. alata* in Sylhet, Assam.

Harame baireo, a Naga name for *D. anguina*.

Harad bhu, for *D. bulbifera* in the Ranchi district, Chota Nagpur.

Harau, for *D. esculenta* in the Nadroga language of Fiji (Wright).

Hari imo, used by Japanese botanists for *D. esculenta*.

Harin khuray alu, a race of *D. alata* in the Bankura district, Bengal.

Harin pala alu = antler yam, a race of *D. alata* in Bengal.

Haser sanga, for *D. pentaphylla* and sometimes for *D. belophylla* in the districts of Hazaribagh and Singhbum.

Hasila = yam, at Oya in Sarawak (Moulton).

Hastyaluka (sanskrit) = elephant yam, probably for a race of *D. alata.* Dallana in the 12th century said it was a large form of Kasthaluka.

Hathigorwa alu, a race of *D. alata* in the Ranchi district, Chota Nagpur.

Hathidanta alu = elephant tusk yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Narsinghpur district, Central Provinces of India, and ***Hathidatia,*** of the same meaning in the Brahmaputra valley.

Hati kujia alu = elephant's foot print yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Darrang district, Assam.

Hathi muria, a race of *D. alata* in the Darrang district, Assam. Bahmuria is also *D. alata.*

Hati pae alu = elephant's foot yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Murshedabad district, Bengal.

Hathia kand = elephant's yam, for *D. bulbifera* and *D. pentaphylla* in the Shahabad district, Bengal.

Hau or **Ha-u** = yam, among the Pangan in Ligeh State, Lower Siam and the Semang in Kedah (Blagden). Cf. Khoai.

Hauw sina, given by Teijsmann as perhaps a *Dioscorea,* and in use in Timor.

Hayuru, Hayuro, Hayule, for *D. hispida* in the Molucca Is.

Heg genasu = sweet genasu, for edible *D. bulbifera* in North Kanara.

Heli, Heri = yam, or often *D. alata,* in some of the Molucca islands. Cf. Huwi.

Heli and ***Heri assapin*** = finger yam, for a race of *D. alata* in Amboina (Rumpf).

Heli and ***Heri makalaun*** or ***Heli maki laun*** = artocarpus leaf yam similarly used.

Heli malonia, for a race of *D. alata* in Banda Is.

Heri manu, for red fleshed *D. alata* in S. Ceram and Amboina.

Heli nya or ***Heri nya*** = snake yam, for a race of *D. alata* in Amboina (Rumpf).

Heri puti = white yam, for *D. bulbifera* in Amboina and the Uliassers.

Heri soun laun = artocarpus leaf yam, for a race of *D. alata* in Amboina.

Heofika or **Hofika,** Sakalava and Hova names, Madagascar, for *D. heteropoda* and *D. Hoffa.* Cf. Ofika, and recall Blagden's suggestion that Hubi in Sakai is possibly older than Ubi in Malay.

Hepe, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Hibag-ye, said to be *D. oppositifolia* in the Poona district, W. India.

Him kukul alla = little cock's yam, a Cinghalese name for *D. esculenta,* on account of the spur like thorns on the roots.

Himboueh, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ate language.

Hime tokoro = small tokoro, a Japanese name for *D. tenuipes.*

Hingur alla, for a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Hiritala = benumbing yam, a Cinghalese name for *D. oppositifolia.*

Hirmati, a Gond name for an undetermined Dioscorea, the same as Pidi kanda.

Hituu, for *D. pentaphylla* in Pete, Moluccas (Rumpf).

Hiwu = yam, in the island of Savu, near Timor.

Hiwu butu, for *D. alata.* See Butu.

Huwi wara, for *D. bulbifera.*

Hiyahu, for *D. esculenta* in the island of Halmaheira.

Hkad-hkyo, a well known Burmese name for *D. birmanica.*

Hkadhkyo pyu = white Hkad-hkyo, for *D. membranacea* in the Pakokku Hills.

Ho, the Shan word for yam.

Ho-kho, for *D. bulbifera.*

Ho-koi, for *D. hispida.*

Ho-man-kawk, for a wild edible Dioscorea, apparently *D. alata.*

Ho-wuk, for a wild edible Dioscorea.

Hofikara, for a Dioscorea in the Hova language of Madagascar.

Hoi, for *D. bulbifera* in the Hawaiian Is., Friendly Is. and Tahiti.

Honda, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Hone sanga, for *D. belophylla* in Singbhum.

How-wai, for a yam in the Kamee language, Arakan (Gwynne-Hughes). It suggests Khoai.

Hputsa or **Hputsa-u,** a well known Burmese name for nauseous *D. pentaphylla.*

Hra or **Khah,** the Chin word for yam, connected with khoai.

Hra burr, a race of *D. alata.*

Hra hnim, for edible *D. pentaphylla.*

Hra let, for *D. esculenta.*

Hra lien, for a race of *D. alata.*

Hra parr, a race of *D. alata.*

Hra pree, a race of *D. alata.*

Hra tow, for *D. bulbifera.*

Hra trol, a race of *D. alata.*

Hua, in Laos for some yams, = Khoai.

Hua kathal, said to be for *D. esculenta* in Laos, being the same as Khoai lo.

Hua man phao, for a race of *D. alata* in Laos.

Hua pao, for *D. bulbifera* in Laos..

Hua thuck, for a race of *D. alata* in Laos.

Huai chan yao = Huai hill medicine or ? hill medicine of Huai shien, unidentified *Dioscoreas* used medicinally of origin in Shensi and adjoining provinces of China. Huai perhaps = Khoai.

Huang chiang = yellow ginger, a central Chinese name for more than one Dioscorea, *e.g. D. zingiberensis* (Henry) and as huang chiang teng, for *D. japonica* (Rosthorn), and as huang chiang tou teng, for what Diels calls *D. glabra*. Huang tou teng is ascribed by Diels further to *D. bulbifera* with a question mark.

Huang yao = yellow medicine, may belong to a Dioscorea, in Szechuan (Hosie).

Hubi = yam, in Sakai. Blagden suggests that hubi is older than the Malay ubi: but the form of the word in Madagascar is without the h in most cases.

Hubi gak, used by Soman, a mixed negrito tribe of N. Perak speaking a mixture of Malay and Sakai, would seem to be *Ipomoea Batatas*: see Gakn.

Huelyo or **Hueelyo** = yam in the islands of the Uliassers, Amboina group.

Huelyo putih = white yam, for *D. bulbifera* on the island of Saparua.

Huelyo puil, for *D. bulbifera* in Nussa Laut of the Uliassers.

Hukai, for *D. anguina* in Sylhet, Assam, suggesting Khoai.

Hulahaya kanda, for *D. hispida* in the district of Raipur, Central Provinces of India.

Hura, said to be applied to *D. oppositifolia* in the Sika language of Flores; but it is probable that *D. alata* is meant.

Huwi = yam, in Sundanese.

Huwi badak kuning = yellow fan yam, a race of *D. alata.*

Huwi badak manis = sweet fan yam, a race of *D. alata.*

Huwi buah = fruit yam, said to be *D. hispida,* but *D. pentaphylla* is probable.

Huwi butun or ***Huwi buton,*** a race of *D. alata.* Cf. Butu.

Huwi chekker, for *D. pentaphylla.*

Huwi churuk, for *D. myriantha.*

Huwi dewata = divine yam, for edible *D. pentaphylla.*

Huwi dudung or ***Huwi tutung,*** for *D. anguina*: see Butu.

Huwi elos, for *D. alata* and *D. myriantha.*

Huwi gadung, for *D. hispida.*

Huwi jahe = ginger yam, for *D. pentaphylla* and the very closely allied *D. Blumei.*

Huwi klapa = coconut yam, for a race of *D. alata.*

Huwi kawaiyung or ***Huwi kawoyang*** = benzoin yam, for *D. pyrifolia* apparently.

Huwi landak, for *D. esculenta.*

Huwi lilin = wax yam, a race of *D. alata.*

Huwi mamayung, a variant of Huwi kawaiyung.

Huwi mantri = priest's yam, for edible *D. pentaphylla.*

Huwi mengareh = jungle yam, for a race of *D. alata.*

Huwi ohe ai and ***Huwi ohe padang,*** races of *D. alata.*

Huwi orei, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Huwi panjang, long yam, for a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Huwi pulun = sticky yam, a race of *D. alata.*
Huwi sawat or ***Huwi sawut*** = fibrous yam for *D. pentaphylla* or *D. hispida.*
Huwi sawut jahe = fibrous ginger yam, for *D. pentaphylla.*
Huwi saut ketam, for *D. Blumei.*
Huwi teropong = pipe yam, probably for a race of *D. alata.*
Huwi tihang = post yam, and ***huwi tihang merah*** = red post yam, for races of *D. alata.*
Huwi upas = poison yam, for *D. bulbifera.*

Iaë, for *D. pentaphylla* in the island of Lochon, Moluccas (Rumpf). Cf. Ahey.

Iamme imo, Kaempfer's spelling of Yama imo.

Ibi = yam, in the Tooensawan dialect of the Alfuri language of Minahassa.

Ichi nen imo = annual yam, a watery inferior race of *D. opposita* in Japan, quick to mature.

Icho imo = wood yam, a race of *D. opposita* in Japan.

Ie-chay-io (for ? Ye shan yu), a wild yam eaten in the Chinese province of Kwei-chow (Esquirol).

Ihu = yam for Huwi in Ceram.

Ima, Imah or **Imati** = yam chiefly, but for *D. alata* in Ternate.
Imah kastela = Castile yam is *Ipomoea Batatas.*
Ima pariaman, is surely a race of *D. alata.*

Imo = yam, in Japanese.

Indapan, a race of *D. alata* in the Philippine islands.

In dioh, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ate language, the same as Femafar.

Iniog, a race of *D. alata* in the Philippine islands.

Invod, for a race of *D. esculenta* in Palawan island.

Ipoi, an Igorot name for *D. alata.*

Iribani, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Isahu and **Isiyahu,** for *D. esculenta* in the island of Ceram. Cf. Siyahu, etc.

Ise-imo = yam of Ise, a race of *D. opposita* in Japan.

Itulad sanga, for *D. pentaphylla* among the Kols.

Iwi, yam, in Sumba island. Iwi, Hiwu, Wohiu, Wiwi and Wili make an interesting group of names.

Jabbet, for *D. pentaphylla* among the Sakais; and as Ubi jabbet.

Jaawa-al, see **Jav-alla.**

Jangalia alu = jungle yam, in the Jalpaiguri district, Bengal.

Jahreng, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Ranchi district of Chota Nagpur.

Jambur alla = deep-going yam, a Cinghalese name for a Dioscorea which if not *D. oppositifolia* is very near to it.

Jagalia alu, for *D. oppositifolia* in the Ali Rajpur state, W. India.

Jangga, for *D. hispida* in Bali.

Jangli alu = jungle yam, for *D. bulbifera* in the Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Mymensingh districts, Bengal.

Jangli mataru, similarly used in the district of Bhandara, Central Provinces of India, and for *D. hispida* in the Chanda district.

Jangli gethi = jungle genth in the Raipur district, Central Provinces of India.

Jangli ratalu = jungle ratalu, wild *D. alata* in the Betul district of the Central Provinces of India.

Janun sanga, for *D. glabra* among the Kols in the States near Balasore, Orissa.

Japana alla = Jaffna yam, a race of *D. alata* in N. Ceylon.

Japara alu = hairy yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Brahmaputra valley.

Jari kanda, a Dioscorea of the Raipur district, Central Provinces of India.

Jav-alla or ***Jaawa al,*** for *D. esculenta* in Ceylon.

Jaya or **Jayat,** obtained from Sakais and Mentera in the territory of Malacca: ? = Jabbet.

Jebubug basu and **Jebubug endog,** for *D. bulbifera* in Java.

Jechi imo, a race of *D. opposita* in Japan.

Jehu gale, either yam or tapioca, among Sakais of Ulu Bertang in Perak (Blagden).

Jhum alu = clearing yam, for *D. bulbifera* in the Chittagong district.

Jiari khoda alu, for *D. glabra* in the Sibsagar district, Assam.

Jinenjo, for *D. japonica* in Japan (jinen = wild); cf. Daijo.

Jingjing, an Abor name for a Dioscorea.

Jugur kanda, for *D. aculeata* in the district of Bilaspur, Central Provinces of India.

Ka aing myouk, a Burmese name for a race of *D. alata* in Northern Arakan.

Ka-lau, for *D. bulbifera* in the Honam islands, Kwangtung Province, China.

Ka shru, for *D. alata* at Jowai in the Jaintea hills, and perhaps for other plants.

Ka shru lieh, the white yam.

Ka shru mynshong

Ka shru saw, the red yam.

Ka zung she, a Kuki name for *D. assamica.*

Kabaloi, a race of *D. alata* in the Philippine islands.

Kabui, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ati language.

Kaburan, said to be *D. bulbifera* in Madoera, with the following kinds whose names however suggest that Kaburan is more than one species.

Kaburan bhabang.

Kaburan chena.

Kaburan chechek.

Kaburan ghadjam.

Kaburan tekes.

Kabuvo or **Kasuvo,** for *D. bulbifera* in Ternate and in Celebes (Rumpf).

Kacchel kilangu, for Dioscoreas in Travancore.

Kacheo, a Lepcha name for a variety of *D. bulbifera,* Sikkim Himalaya.

Kacheo bok differs, and is another variety.

Kaching or **Katching,** a Lepcha name for *D. bulbifera* covering all its varieties, Sikkim Himalaya.

Kachkachia = ? hard yam, for *D. glabra* in the district of Birbhum, Bengal.

Kachma bok, for *D. lepcharum* in the Sikkim Himalaya.

Kachu, for Kacheo bok at the foot of the Sikkim Himalaya.

Kadat, the general Burmese name for *D. aculeata.* It may be that Khoai is in the first syllable.

Kadu = wild in Kanarese.

Kadu kilangu, for several wild yams. The missionary Metz who collected Hohenacker's Malabar plants wrote the name Kadu keringu, and this spelling has received a circulation.

Kadu karandas, for the wild varieties of *D. bulbifera* from Bombay southwards in contrast to Gora karandas.

Kadu-u, a general Burmese name for *D. bulbifera.* Khoai may be in the first syllable.

Kadwe-u, for tahdwe-u.

Kaede dokoro = several-pointed tokoro, for *D. quinqueloba* in Japan. Cf. Kai.

Kaeo, for *D. pentaphylla* in Bima (Rumpf). But kaio in Tarawan I. in the Pacific stands for an Aroid, probably Colocasia.

Kaha fa-alla, for a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Kaju or **Kachu,** for a yam in the Nilgiri hills, see Nadu kaju and Thavai kaju.

Kai or **Ke-imo,** a literary, that is a borrowed name of Japan. Kaempfer gives this as for *D. quinquefolia* but at the same time states that it is edible, so belying himself; Siebold, however, for a cultivated edible Dioscorea which he calls *D. sativa,* and which seems to be *D. bulbifera.*

Kai chan tang, for *D. Benthamii* in the Kwangtung province.

Kaile, for *D. bulbifera* in Fiji, whether with nauseous or with edible bulbils.

Kaile tokatolu, for *D. pentaphylla* in Fiji (Wright).

Kaio, for yam in the Gilbert islands.

Kaironi, for *D. Loheri* in Tagalog (Blanco).

Kaisali = yam like a lock of hair, for a race of *D. alata* in the Bakarganj district of Lower Bengal.

Kala kand = black yam, for *D. bulbifera* in the district of Nimar and in adjoining parts of the Central Provinces of India.

Kalai alu = bulbil yam, for *D. anguina* in the Birbhum district of Bengal.

Kalar mura = yam with the plantain-root, for a race of *D. alata* in Sylhet, Assam.

Kal genasu = black genasu, for *D. bulbifera* in the Malabar district S.-W. India.

Kalkur = *D. bulbifera* var. *elongata* at Cooktown, Queensland.

Kalla kacchel, a race of *D. alata* in Travancore.

Kalue, for Kolo, q.v., about Khurda, western Bengal.

Kalut, Karot, Karoti, Kolot, Korot, Kulot or **Orot** or **Orkot,** names for *D. hispida,* the first in the language of Tagalog, and Pampangan, the second of Ilocano, the third in Sulu, the fourth and fifth in Visayan, and the last in Visayan. Kayos is the same name doubtless.

Kamala kilangu, for *D. spicata* in the Malabar district, W. India.

Kamangeg, for *D. luzonensis* in the Ilocano language, North Luzon.

Kamarire, for *D. grata* in Luzon.

Kambubu, for *D. bulbifera* in the island of Madoera.

Kamiging, a Bikol name for *D. esculenta,* Luzon.

Kamodia = scented like kamod rice, a race of *D. alata* in the Surat district, Bombay.

Kanasi torul, a race of *D. alata* in Nepal and Sikkim, marked by its autumn sprouts.

Kancheong or ***Kanchen bok,*** for *D. sikkimensis* among the Lepchas of the Sikkim Himalaya, perhaps misapplied to *D. belophylla.*

Kand or **Kanda** = yam in Hindi, but unqualified in Kandesh and adjoining parts of the Bombay presidency indicating *D. bulbifera,* or in Behar *D. alata.*

Kand kariya, see Karu kanda.

Kandmul, a hybrid Hindi-sanskritic word applied to *D. bulbifera* in the Jhansi district of the Central Provinces of India.

Kangar, seems to be *D. esculenta* in the Poona district.

Kangta alu (Buchanan-Hamilton), as used in the Rangpur district for *D. esculenta;* probably meant for Kanta alu.

Kanji, for *D. oppositifolia* in the State of Travancore, see Kanti Kanji.

Kanta alu = thorny yam, may be, now one species, now another, Central Provinces of Bengal.

Kanti kanji, Kanti kangia, Kanti kangar, Kanti kanang, Kanti kankari and ***Kanti konaghar*** for *D. esculenta,* from Bombay to Goa, where Kanji now is *Ipomoea Batatas.*

Kanuwa, Khanuwa or **Khinuwa,** for a race of *D. alata* in several districts of the Central Provinces of India and in Baghelkand; once applied to *D. bulbifera* in the Jhansi district. Cf. Khaneya.

Kao, for *D. pentaphylla* in Bima.

Kapak = Sasak (Lombok) name, for *D. hispida,* apparently connected with the next.

Kapo, Kapu, Kapots and **Kaput** = yam, in Minahassa, often applied to *Ipomoea Batatas.*

Kapu antadun or ***Kapu an talun,*** apparently a race of *D. alata.*

Kapu gu, for *D. myriantha.*

Kapu kayu, for *D. hispida*, but the name would fit tapioca better.

Kaput laka, a race of *D. alata.*

Kaput loken or ***Kaput lokon,*** a race of *D. alata.*

Kapu na wiyo, for a Dioscorea probably *D. nummularia.*

Kapu rangdang or ***Kapu rundang,*** for a race of *D. alata.*

Kapu sayawu, for *D. esculenta*: see Sayawu.

Kapu sayor = vegetable Kapu for *D. pentaphylla* doubtless an edible race or the name is the same as the last.

Kapu wuol, said to be for *D. esculenta* in Celebes.

Kappa kavalli, for a race of *D. alata* in the Tanjore district.

Kappan kachel = ship yam, a race of *D. alata* in Travancore and also the tapioca plant, perhaps misapplied to *D. alata.*

Kapu or **Kaput,** see Kapo.

Kapu, for *D. bulbifera* or *D. anguina* in the Sontal Pergunnahs.

Karamisan, a race of *D. alata* in the Philippine islands.

Karba, Karaba or **Korba,** for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the several districts of Orissa.

Karanda, Karandas, Karandi, Karinda and **Karanza,** Marathi names for *D. bulbifera* from the district of Khandesh southwards to that of Poona. Under the spelling Carandi, Rheede got it, presumedly in Malabar, and ascribed it to *D. pentaphylla,* perhaps mis-applied. See Karu kanda.

Karat, for *D. esculenta* in Pangasinan, Luzon, perhaps misapplied.

Karnamul alu or ***Karnamuli alu*** = ear yam, for *D. esculenta* in the Bardwan and Bankura districts of Bengal.

Karodi, ascribed by Rheede to *D. hispida* in Malabar.

Karondu = yam in the Kangean Is., east of Madoera.

Karroo, for *D. bulbifera* in Queensland on the Mitchell river.

Karu kanda or ***Karawa kand*** = bitter yam, for *D. bulbifera* commonly all through the Central provinces where Eastern Hindi is spoken and in the Central Provinces and Central India where Western Hindi is spoken and into Khandesh; the origin of the Marathi Karanda, q.v.

Karu pendalam, for *D. esculenta* or any other little known yam in the Circars.

Karu pendalam dumpa, Elliott recorded this mixture of Hindi and Telegu as indicating several wild Dioscoreas in the Circars.

Karulmati, the Gond form of Karu kanda, for *D. bulbifera.*

Karunai valli kilangu = twining stick yam, for *D. oppositifolia* in the Salem district, Madras.

Karwi genthi or ***Karwi gethi*** = astringent genth, for wild *D. bulbifera* in the N.-W. Himalaya.

Kasa alu = ? bitter yam, for *D. anguina* in the districts of Angul and Balasore.

Kashiu dokoro or ***Kashiu imo*** = yam of Kashiu, Japanese names for cultivated *D. bulbifera.*

Kasi, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Igorot language, Luzon.

Kasimun, for *D. hispida* among Malays in Timor.

Kasokaso (erroneously also as Kasoni), a race of *D. alata* in Fiji.

Kassok, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Lepcha language, Sikkim in two forms.

Kassok ding.

Kassok tuk zhok.

Kasthaluka (sanskrit), doubtless for a *Dioscorea*, probably *D. alata*, the origin of kathalu.

Katak, the Shan name for *D. birmanica*.

Katak, for *D. pentaphylla* and *D. bulbifera*, etc. in Javanese.

Katak bedak or ***Katak bledek***, for *D. bulbifera* in the Madioen Residency of Java.

Katak bunga or ***Katak wunga*** = flowery katak in Java.

Katak dewot = sacred katak, in Java for an undetermined Dioscorea of the section Enantiophyllum.

Katak gulug, for *D. bulbifera* in the Residency of Java at Ngarengan.

Katak lawe, in Java.

Katama, for *D. warburgiana* in Celebes.

Katawalla = wild yam, for *D. pentaphylla* and perhaps for other wild yams in Ceylon. It was used in 1684 for *D. bulbifera* as Katuwala.

Katching or ***Kaching***, for *D. bulbifera* among the Lepchas, Sikkim Himalaya, with the following varieties distinguished.

Katching simbha, for var. *Simbha*.

Katching katcheo.

Katching simpat.

Kath alu = woody yam, apparenty for a race of *D. alata* in the district of Lakhimpur, Assam.

Kath aru, Katha aroo or ***Katharua***, for *D. glabra* in the Ranchi district, in Gangpur State, Chota Nagpur, and for *D. esculenta* in Behar, Gangetic plains: from Kasthaluka, q.v., but neither of these species being hard fleshed, they may not have been the original Kasthaluka.

Kathar or ***Kathar kand***, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Mirzapur, Gangetic plains: and sometimes used as = Ratalu.

Kathia, for a yam in the Voi and Ate languages of N. Caledonia.

Katsjil kelangu, Rheede's spelling of Kacchel kilangu, q.v.

Katilin, for *D. esculenta* in the island of Ceram.

Katu = wild, in Malayalam of S.-W. India and Cingalese. Cf. Katawalla.

Katu arg-alla, for a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Katu kacchel, for *D. bulbifera* in S. W. India, and perhaps for other species. This is the name which Rheede spells Katu katsjil.

Katu kavathu kilangu, for *D. Hamiltonii* in Malabar.

Katu kilangu = wild tuber, for *D. aculeata, D. bulbifera, D. tomentosa, D. pentaphylla* and probably other species in S. India.

Katu kukul alla = wild cock's yam, for *D. esculenta* in Ceylon.

Katu nuren kilengu = wild fibrous yam, for *D. pentaphylla* in Malabar.

Katu valli kilangu = wild tuberous plant, for edible *D. pentaphylla* and *D. oppositifolia* in the districts of Trichinopoly and Salem, Madras.

Katu wella, for *D. pentaphylla* and *D. bulbifera* in Ceylon.

Kau, for edible *D. bulbifera* in the south-east of New Guinea (Garia),—possibly var. *sativa.*

Kauhaia kand or ***Kauhia kand,*** for *D. bulbifera* and for *D. belophylla* in the Balaghat district, Central Provinces of India. Keai kanda is doubtless of common origin, and both are connected with Khaneya.

Kaumaile, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Kavalli, in combination with the Telegu word godda in N. Arcot for *D. alata;* with the Malayalam word kacchel in Travancore for *D. oppositifolia*; and with the Tamil word kilangu generally in S. India for *D. alata.*

Kawai, for *D. esculenta* in Fiji, doubtless from Khoai.

Kawuie, for yam in Solor.

Kaya pendalam, for *D. bulbifera* in the districts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam, Circars.

Kayin myouk, a Burmese name for a race of *D. alata* from Northern Arakan, possibly distorted, and meaning Kachin myouk. Kayin ni myouk of the Salween district is a red fleshed race of the same.

Kayos, for *D. alata* in Tagalog, Luzon, and for *D. hispida* and *D. pentaphylla.*

Kayuru, said to be *D. pubera* by van den Burg in Java but he seems always to designate *D. hispida* in that way.

Keai, for Kai.

Keai kanda = literally hand yam, but connected with Kauhaia kand, for *D. bulbifera* in the Chindwara district of the Central Provinces of India.

Ke imo or ***Kei*** = said to mean hairy yam, but Ke seems to have come from the Chinese and to be connected with Khoai, for *D. bulbifera* in Japan: the word imo suggests cultivation.

Kedoni, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the State of Travancore.

Kedro kand, for *D. bulbifera* in the Surat district, Bombay.

Kehna, said to be *D. hispida* in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces of India.

Keladi, the Malay word for *Ipomoea Batatas,* the sweet potato, mentioned here only because in print it has been said by van den Burg that Keladi leuweung and Keladi sayor are *D. hispida.* This is certainly wrong: as that writer often was.

Kelona, see Akar kelona.

Kelibang or ***Keribang,*** for *D. alata* in West Borneo; abbreviations of Ubi kelibang.

Kemhang, among the Semang of Kedah, an abbreviation of Akar keminiyan, q.v.

Kemarung, among Sakai of Pahang either for a Dioscorea or for *Ipomoea Batatas,* the sweet potato: cf. Kemhang.

Kembili, used in Java for Kombili, q.v.

Kemili, used by Sakais in Pahang for *Ipomoea Batatas,* the sweet potato, and possibly also for yams, as if it is derived from Kombili.

Kenchung, for *D. sikkimensis* among the Lepchas, Sikkim Himalaya = Kanchong.

Keoma, said to be *D. tomentosa* in the district of Arrah, Gangetic plains.

Kerung, see Werung.

Ketabi or **Kutabi** ,= yam in Sumba Is., Timor Sea.

Keu, erroneously for a race of *D. alata* in Fiji in Hazlewood's Dictionary.

Ke-uchiwa dokoro, a Japanese botanists' name for *D. nipponica.*

Khah or **Hra,** a Chin word for yam. See Hra.

Khai alu, a race of *D. alata* in the Chittagong district. The first word may be from Khoai.

Khalait, for *D. bulbifera* in the Andaman islands doubtless from the Burmese Kalet, and probably a newly introduced word.

Khalet-u, for *D. bulbifera* in Burmese in the Pakokku Chin hills, and the same word as Hra let.

Kham alu or ***Khambalu*** = pillar yam, a well known name for a race of *D. alata* in Lower Bengal, and the use of which extends to the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. It becomes Kham Karua and Khambarua in Behar and Khamra alu, in the Purneah district, Gangetic plains.

Khambarua, in eastern Behar for Kham alu.

Khaneya, Khanewa or ***Khania kand,*** for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the districts of Arrah, Shahabad, Monghyr, Palamau, Gaya and extending into Baghelkand in Central India.

Khanti, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Gonda district and Balrampur State, Gangetic plains, and also for *D. belophylla.*

Khas alu, a race of *D. alata* in the Chittagong District.

Khat-cho, phonetic spelling of Hkad-hkyo, q.v.

Khatu-u-kyee and ***Khatu-u-pyu,*** races of *D. esculenta* in the Toungu district, Lower Burma.

Khirkand, for *D. anguina* in the districts of Amraoti and Akola, Berar. Cf. Kikare and Kirchi kand.

Khitta, for *D. bulbifera* in the Suket State, N.-W. Himalaya.

Khoai, the Mon-Khmer word for yam. There are traces of it in the Arakan Hills, see How-wai, and possibly in Sylhet see Hukai and Khai: it is apparently in Northern Sakai in Kuwi and Bekoi. The invaders of the Mon-Annam kingdoms took it up, the Burmese in Kywe, and perhaps in other yam-names, the Siamese as Koi or Kloi. It seems to have found a place in Fiji as Kawai, and in China in Huai.

Khoai bua or ***Khoai bua ydnon,*** for a race of *D. esculenta* in Annam.

Khoai buu, Loureiro's name for his *Oncus esculentus* which is *D. esculenta.*

Khoai chach, for a race of *D. esculenta* in Saigon.

Khoai dian nan, for *D. hispida* in Cochin-China.

Khoai leng (Loureiro), for *D. cirrhosa* in Annam.

Khoai lia, a race of *D. alata* in Indo-China.

Khoai lo, said by Loureiro to be the same as Combilium and therefore *D. esculenta,* but his description belies this statement, and the name as used in Indo-China is doubtful. de Lanessan quotes it for *D. esculenta.*

Khoai mai, for a wild race of *D. alata* in Annam and Cochin-China or for *D. persimilis.*

Khoai mo, for a race of *D. alata* in Annam.

Khoai mohai, for a race of *D. alata* in Saigon (Pierre).

Khoai nga = elephant-tusk yam, for a race of *D. alata* in Annam.

Khoai noc trang, for a race of *D. alata* in Saigon.

Khoai shan = Huai shan (yao), in Tonkin the Annamese of that Chinese name (Regnault).

Khoai siam, a race of *D. alata* in Saigon.

Khoai son = mountain yam, for *D. persimilis* or for a race of *D. alata* in Tonkin.

Khoai tia, a race of *D. alata* in Annam.

Khoai tiem, a race of *D. alata* in Saigon.

Khoai tir, for *D. esculenta* in Annam and Cochin-China.

Khoai tu bua, a race of *D. esculenta* in Siagon.

Khurmalu, for a race of *D. alata* in the Bhagalpur district of Bengal, apparently a distortion of Kham alu.

Kibaratasy, for *D. hexagona* in the Betsimisaraka language, Madagascar.

Kidetite, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language.

Ki-e = yam, in the Sakai dialect of Central Pahang. See Kuoi.

Kikare or **Kinkari,** for *D. oppositifolia* or for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Ali Rajpur State of W. India.

Kikim, for yam in the Lampongs, Sumatra.

Kikuba dokora = hand-like tokoro, for *D. quinqueloba* in Japan, referring to the leaf.

Kilangu, in Tamil, for tuber.

Kinampai, a Bikol name (Luzon) for *D. alata.*

Kimampu, for *D. alata* in Cebu, Philippine islands (Blanco).

Kina pendalam, a race of *D. alata* in the Godaveri district, Madras.

Kine imo = hammer yam, a race of *D. opposita* in Japan.

Kinkari, see Kikare.

Kirach kand, as the next used in the Seoni district.

Kirchi kand or ***Kircha,*** for *D. oppositifolia* in the Balaghat, Mandla and Saugor districts of the Central Provinces of India, probably of common origin with Kras kand.

Kiri imo = cutting yam, a Japanese name for *D. opposita.*

Kiri kondal, a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Kirini, for *D. luzonensis* in the Tagalog language.

Kiri vel alla = milky stick yam, a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Kiroi, Kiru, for *D. divaricata* and *D. myriantha* in the Tagalog language, Luzon.

Kitaotao, for *D. hexagona* in the Hova language, Madagascar.

Kiu tu = ginger tuber, for *D. Owenii* in Hainan.

Kla-wong, a Semang word for a wild yam.

Klab, a Semang word for *D. hispida,* in Kedah.

Kloi, see Koi.

Koadi, a Jakun word from Jassin, Malacca, for ? yam: but can it be Keladi distorted?

Kobag, a Tagalog name variously applied, e.g. to *D. alata, D. luzonensis, D. Loheri, D. divaricata* and *D. myriantha,* the last two about Los Banos and the two before them according to Blanco's Flora.

Kochadia alu = the yam like Colocasia, ? in taste, for *D. anguina* the district of Angul, Orissa.

Kodi kavalli = creeper yam, for *D. alata* in the Tanjore district, Madras.

Kohata alla, a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Koi or **Kloi** = yam, in Siamese. Sometimes heard as Mun kloi and among the Laos as Koi-i (Kerr).

Koi velli, for a race of *D. alata* in the Chingleput district, Madras. Is it Kavalli?

Kokathi, a yam of New Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Kolhua, for *D. hispida* in the Narsingpur district of the Central Provinces of India, connected with the last.

Kolo kand, Kulu kand, Kulu sanga, Kolki, Kulia or ***Kulika*** = jackal's tuber, for *D. hispida* through Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and westwards to the Melghat in Berar.

Kolot, Korot or **Kalut,** names in Ilocano and Visayan, Luzon, for *D. hispida.* Colot was obtained by Eusebius about 1650 and rightly assigned by Rumpf.

Kombili, for *D. esculenta* in the Moluccas becoming Kembili and Gembili in Java, and also Gembiliem; and found among the Sakais of the Pahang-Kelantan border as Kemili.

Kombili bulu, a race of *D. esculenta* in the Moluccas. See Bulu.

Kombili champadaka = chempedak-like yam, a race of the same named by Rumpf. The chempedak is *Artocarpus polyphemia.*

Kombili fanfuri, also a race of the same.

Kombili merah = red Kombili, for *D. alata* (v. d. Burg).

Kombu valli kilangu = antler stick yam, for *D. intermedia* in Tamil as used in Ceylon.

Komori dokoro, for *D. nipponica* in Japan.

Kon, a race of *D. alata* in the neighbourhood of Bombay.

Konaghar and ***Kanti konaghar,*** for *D. esculenta* from Bombay to Ratnagiri.

Konda gummadu = hill gummadu, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Circars (Elliott).

Konda pendalam, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Ganjam, Circars.

Konta alu = thorny yam, for *D. glabra* generally in Orissa.

Kondap, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Konuda, for *D. vexans* in the Bojgyah language, Andaman Is.

Koppa kavalli = rubbish-heap yam, a race of *D. alata* and also applied to *D. bulbifera* in the Tanjore district, Madras.

Korani genasu, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the district of Malabar, W. India.

Koregu pronounced ***Korengu,*** a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Kornapidan, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the State of Travancore.

Kornmu, for *D. pentaphylla* among the Yeras of the Andaman Is.

Kosa kanda, a race of *D. alata* in the Raipur district.

Koto, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Kou, for yam in N. Caledonia (de Lanessan).

Kowui, for yam in Solor Is. (van Lijnden). Cf. Kuwi, Khoai, as well as Owi.

Kowar, for *D. transversa* in Central Queensland.

Kozikan, for *D. oppositifolia* in the Buldana district, Central Provinces of India.

Kras kand, Kras mati or ***Kiras mati,*** for *D. oppositifolia* in the districts of Hoshangabad and Balaghat, Central Provinces of India.

Krin mrouk, for *D. Hamiltonii* in Arakanese, doubtless = Kayin myouk.

Krishna mati, for *D. oppositifolia* in the districts of Betul and Hoshangabad, and doubtless a distortion of the Gond name Krasmati.

Krits, Kris, Krish, Krithi, Kins, Kithi or **Kildri,** for *D. deltoidea* in Kashmir.

Kuari alu = queen yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Lakhimpur district of Assam.

Kubar or **Kupar,** a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi or Ate languages.

Kudai kand, for *D. oppositifolia* in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces of India.

Kuduk = yam, in Sarawak among the Land-Dyaks (Chambers).

Ku gwa imo (Kou-kiu-imo), a Liu-kiu name for *D. esculenta.*

Kukare sanga, for *D. anguina* among the Kols in Chota Nagpur.

Kuku, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji.

Kukui, see Kukare.

Kukul alla = cock's yam, for *D. esculenta* in Ceylon.

Kukur alu = dog's yam, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* and for *D. bulbifera* near Calcutta.

Kukur torul, for *D. sikkimensis* and *D. bulbifera* in Nepal.

Kukur poati = bitch's teats, for *D. esculenta* in the Darrang district of Assam. Cf. Rumpf's account of a similarly shaped yam in Amboina.

Kumaa, may perhaps be used in some of the Pacific islands for yam, but more properly indicates the Sweet Potato, *Ipomoea Batatas*. The word varies to Kumala and Umaa, etc.

Kumandioh, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Kumiria alu, for *D. aculeata* in Chittagong.

Kummara baddu gumpa, said by Elliott to indicate in the Circars Wights "D. aculeata" which is *D. alata*.

Kunchong, for *D. bulbifera* in the Sikkim Himalaya.

Kundri, Kondre or **Kanri,** apparently a Dioscorea in Chota Nagpur which is eaten freely: the name becomes Kundru kanda in Raipur.

Kunjanga, for *D. bulbifera* in Queensland at Butcher's hill.

Kunti genasu, perhaps for *D. bulbifera* in Kanara, W. India, and meaning jasmine yam, just as Ubi malati does in Javanese.

Kuoi, Kuoe and **Ki-e** = yam, the first two among the Sakais of Perak and the last among the Sakais of Central Pahang. Cf. Khoai and Bakoi.

Kurda genasu godda, for *D. oppositifolia* in the Cuddapah district Madras. Cf. Kurudu.

Kuri = yam, in Tobi or Lord North's Island.

Kurijanga, for *D. bulbifera* in Queensland.

Kuru kand, *i.e.* ***Karanda kand,*** for *D. bulbifera* in the Nasik district, Bombay.

Kurudu, for *D. oppositifolia* in the neighbourhood of Mangalore, W. India (Metz, Hohenacker's collector).

Kurudu gaddi, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Madras Presidency.

Kurudu-pu, for *D. tomentosa* in the neighbourhood of Mangalore, W. India (Metz, Hohenacker's collector).

Kuru-kuru, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Kurula alu, a race of *D. alata* in the Nowgong district of Assam.

Kushi, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Thana district, Bombay.

Kussok, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Sikkim Himalaya, see Kassok.

Kutabi, for yam in Sumba island = Ketabi.

Kutanham, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ate language, the same as Boutanhenn.

Kuuroo or ***Kuro,*** for *D. rhipogonioides* on the island of Yaeyama, Liukiu Is. The word suggests Quiroi.

Kuwi = yam, in the Watubela Is. of the Banda Sea. Cf. Huwi.

Kwai, a Talaing form of Kywe, q.v.

Kwinampai, a race of *D. alata* in the Philippine islands.

Kwinoro, a race of *D. alata* in the Philippine islands.

Kwei nang mo, for *D. hispida* in the Shan Hills, the first word being derived from Khoai.

Kywe, for *D. hispida* universally through Burma, the pronunciation being "chwe." It is Khoai = yam, applied to one yam only.

Lae, Lahi or **Lua,** for *D. pentaphylla* in the islands of Luhon and Buron (Rumpf).

Lahan mati, for *D. belophylla* in the Balaghat district of the Central provinces of India.

Lakfui, for various yams in Timor (Teijsmann). Cf. Laku.

Laku, for yam in Timor.

Lakuda imo, for a race of *D. opposita* in Japan.

Lal = red, a word of persian origin, common in N. India, and in combination with ratalu (from rata the sanskrit word for red and aluka = yam) interesting as showing the word "ratalu" to have lost the restricted application proper to it.

- ***Lal lambi ratalu*** = long red ratalu, for a race of *D. alata* in the Rai Bareilly district, Gangetic plains.
- ***Lal phal alu*** = red bulbil yam, for a race of the same in the Bankura district, Bengal.
- ***Lal ratalu*** = red ratalu, in Western Hindi generally for *D. alata* with red flesh.

Laliya kand, for *D. anguina* in the district of Banda, Gangetic plains.

Lame or **Lami** = yam in Makassar where lamung means to plant, and in Buginese.

- ***Lame aju,*** for *D. pentaphylla* in Celebes.
- ***Lame butung,*** a race of *D. alata*: cf. Butu.
- ***Lame chengka,*** said to be for *D. esculenta.*
- ***Lame java,*** cf. Ubi jawa.
- ***Lame kamummu,***
- ***Lame kandora,***
- ***Lame tau,*** a race of *D. alata.*

Latar or **Lataru,** not uncommon distortions of Ratar and Ratalu in the lower districts of the Gangetic plains.

Lava, recorded by Hazlewood as a race of *D. alata* in Fiji, but apparently an error.

Lebeta, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Hanuabada language of Papua.

Lede, for *D. hispida* in Bima.

Lei, for *D. hispida* in the Kei islands and in Wetan, of the Serwatti islands; probably the same word as Lae.

Lega, for *D. pentaphylla* in the island of Tutuila, Samoa.

Lek ghar torul, a race of *D. alata* in Sikkim. See Lowki ghar torul.

Leko lamelame = wild yams near Makassar, Celebes.

Leliem, for *D. hispida* among the Chins, Burma.

Lima-lima = fives, from the leaflets, a Tagalog name for *D. pentaphylla* and also for other closely allied species in Luzon. Like Ubi in the Philippine islands, it is Malay.

Lin = yam, in Dhirmal, N.-E. India.

Lingurella, a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Llop, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language, the yam that is called Tugui in the Ate language.

Loang-foan-pan, for *D. Benthamii* in Kwantung.

Lofika, for *D. heteropoda, D. trichantha* and perhaps for other species in the Sakalava language of Madagascar. See Hofika.

Lokaloka, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji with magenta flesh.

Lokheri, for *D. belophylla* and *D. oppositifolia* in the Belgaum district, and adjoining parts of the Bombay presidency.

Loli, for *D. bulbifera* on Mt. Abu, S. Rajputana.

Londi or **Lundi,** for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the country behind and to the north of Bombay.

Lowar, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Jabalpur district of the Central Provinces of India.

Lowki ghar torul, for a race of *D. alata* in Sikkim, a Nepali name.

Lua, for *D. alata* in Sumba Island, Banda Sea, or for *D. pentaphylla.* See Lae.

Luktu, an Ifugao name for *D. alata,* connected with Luttu.

Lum bok, a Dioscorea among the Lepchas.

Lurga, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Jabalpur district of the Central Provinces of India.

Lutu, for *D. alata* in Banda (Rumpf).

Luttu, an Ibanag name for *D. esculenta,* northern Luzon.

Macahiba, for bitter *D. Macahiba* in the Sakalava language, Madagascar.

Mach alu, Mas alu, Machua alu = fish yam, a race of *D. alata* or more than one race, in north and north-eastern Bengal.

Machranga alu = fish coloured or fish-relish yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Jessore district, Bengal.

Maciba or **Malita,** for edible *D. Maciba* in the Sakalava language, Madagascar.

Madhvaluka (sanskrit) = sweet yam, possibly for *D. esculenta* and the origin of Moa alu, and Mataru.

Maelan, in South Ceram for Aelan, q.v.

Maha kukul alu = big cock's yam, for a race of *D. esculenta* in Ceylon, but is not this "maha" from madh originally.

Maha paru valli codi = greatest (? longest) yam creeper, for *D. oppositifolia* in Madras; or "maha" from madh.

Mahal kanda = palace yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Raipur districts of the Central Provinces of India.

Mahoari, see Mau.

Mak hko hton, for *D. bulbifera* among the Shans.

Makoda, for wild *D. alata* in the Hanuabada language of Papua.

Malabalukbuk-dagis, for *D. nummularia* in Pampangan.

Malaka kaya pendalam = Malacca vegetable yam, for cultivated *D. bulbifera* in the Circars. The origin of the name is probably not in Malacca (for the Malay Peninsula) but in Moyyaku pendalam.

Malay kaya pendalam (Mukharji), for cultivated *D. bulbifera* in the Circars. The meaning is obscure, but perhaps from mallai = hill.

Malita (Sakalava), see Maciba.

Mallai kilangu = hill yam, for *D. bulbifera* in the Tanjore district or for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Trichinopoly district, Madras.

Maloa, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Hanuabada language of Papua.

Mamba dokoro, a yam of Japan.

Mamo, for *D. hispida* in Bikol, Luzon.

Man, for tuber, but usually for *D. alata,* in Shan, though apparently not in Laos.

Man awn = small yam, a race of *D. alata,* in the Shan hills.

Man awn kwah = small plum yam, a race of *D. alata,* in the Shan hills.

Man hkak, a race of *D. alata,* in the Shan hills.

Man hkam, for a race of *D. alata* ? in the Shan hills.

Man khow wo = ox-horn yam, a race of *D. alata,* in the Shan hills.

Man leit kai = small egg yam, a race of *D. alata,* in the Shan hills.

Man lien, for *D. cirrhosa* in Laos, or more likely for a race of *D. alata.*

Man long or ***Man lung*** = red yam, a race of *D. alata,* in the Shan hills.

Man nam tow = goblet yam, a race of *D. alata,* in the Shan hills.

Man hing = bell yam, for *D. pentaphylla* or else *D. esculenta,* in the Shan hills.

Man kat = cold yam, for *D. hispida,* in the Shan hills.

Man kawng = drum yam, for *D. esculenta,* in the Shan hills.

Man nam or ***Man nim,*** for *D. decipiens,* in the Shan hills.

Man on, for *D. esculenta* in Laos.

Man tin mi = bear's foot yam, a race of *D. alata,* in the Shan hills.

Man ting sang = elephant's foot yam, a race of *D. alata,* in the Shan hills.

Man ting tow = turtle's foot yam, a race of *D. alata,* in the Shan hills.

Man yawn htan = cucumber yam, a race of *D. alata,* in the Shan hills.

Man ye in du, for *D. bulbifera* in the district of Akyab, Arakan.

Mandengen = yam, in Buru Island.

Mandengen boti, for *D. bulbifera.*

Mandengen meha, for *D. alata.*

Mangat, a Malayan word for yam or potato, perhaps usually *Ipomoea Batatas.*

Mangaya, Mangiya, Muniya, Mungaya or **Mengwa,** for *D. melanophyma* in the N. W. Himalaya.

Mangri ghorkan, a race of *D. alata* in the Ratnagiri district, Bombay.

Manmour, for *D. belophylla* in the district of Jhansi, Central India.

Manokand, for *D. bulbifera* in the district of Surat, Bombay.

Maoli, see Mau.

Mao shu tin = hairy tuber creeper, for a Dioscorea probably *D. kamoonensis* in central China (Diels).

Mao yu tse = hairy arum, for *D. kamoonensis* in the Chinese province of Szechuan.

Mar pashpoli or ***Pashpoli*** = deadly strangle cake or strangle cake, for *D. hispida* in the Bombay Ghats, though referred erroneously to *D. oppositifolia* (Graham).

Mara keshango = deadly keshango, said to be *D. pentaphylla* in Travancore, but *D. hispida* is more probable.

Margodi gai = rains yam, for *D. esculenta* among the Savaras of the Ganjam district, Circars.

Maroda kanda, for *D. alata* in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces of India..

Maru dokoro or ***Maruba dokoro*** = round (leaved) tokoro, for wild *D. bulbifera* in Japan.

Mas alu, see Mach alu.

Masiha or **Mosia,** for yam in Orissa.

Mataru, Matharu, Matalu and **Mataru kanda,** for several edible and cultivated yams in the Central Provinces of India, *e.g. D. alata, D. esculenta* and edible *D. bulbifera.*

Matawai, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji—a dubious name.

Matawar kand, for *D. bulbifera* in the Balaghat district of the Central Provinces of India, from Mataru.

Matia alu = earth yam, for *D. alata* in the district of Jalpaiguri, N. Bengal and southwards, abundantly to the mouth of the Ganges.

Mati, a Gondi word, see Bhumia mati, Karulmati, Krasmati, Krishnamati, Lahanmati, Nanmati, and Poturumati.

Matoh, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Mattu kilangu = hard yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Trichinopoly district, Madras.

Mau alu, Mohu alu, Moa alu, Mowa alu = sweet yam, names for *D. esculenta* in Bengal and Assam from the sanskrit Madhvaluka and changed to Mausari and Maoli towards the centre of India.

Mavondro, for a Dioscorea thought to be *D. esculenta* in Betsimisiraka, Madagascar.

Mayatbang, for *D. luzonensis* in the Tagalog language, Province of Rizal, Luzon.

Mbale-mbale, Fijian pronunciation of Bale-bale, q.v.

Mboka, Fijian pronunciation of Boka, q.v.

Mbotia, Fijian pronunciation of Botia, q.v.

Mecha bok, a *Dioscorea* among the Lepchas of Sikkim.

Melan or **Maelan,** for Aelan in South Ceram.

Mengwa = Mangaya.

Menje dzu, for *D. alata* among the Nagas.

Menjiri, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in Sylhet, Assam.

Merom tuar sanga = goat's milk yam, for *D. anguina* and sometimes for *D. alata* among the Kols of Chota Nagpur.

Mina, for *D. vexans* in the Yera language of the Andaman Is.

Mitha kand = sweet tuber, for *D. oppositifolia* in the Saugor district of the Central Provinces.

Mithi alu = sweet yam, for *D. alata* in the districts of Bogra and Mymensingh, Bengal.

Mithi genthi or ***Mithi gethi*** = sweet genth, for cultivated *D. bulbifera* in the N.-W. Himalaya.

Mithi ratalu = sweet ratalu, for a race of *D. alata* in the Rai Bareilly district, Gangetic plains.

Mitua, a perfumed yam of N. Caledonia in the Ate language; the same as Aoui.

Mjarrah, for *D. transversa* on the Tweed River, N. S. Wales.

Moa alu, see Mau alu.

Moala, for a race of *D. alata* in Fiji. Can it be from Mau alu?

Mocha alu = yam like the flower cone of a banana-plant, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Mymensingh district, Bengal.

Mohan kand or ***Mohona kand*** = pleasant yam, for a race of *D. alata* and also applied to *D. pentaphylla* in the Akola district, Berar.

Moindah, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Até languages.

Moiva, for wild *D. alata* in the Hanuabada language of Papua.

Mom alu or ***Momna alu*** = wax yam, for *D. alata* in the Central Provinces of India, a not uncommon name.

Momiji dokoro or ***Momidi dokoro*** = seven-point tokoro, for *D. septemloba* in Japan, in referrence to the leaf.

Morsu kavalli = twining yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Tanjore district, Madras.

Mou-enne, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language the same as Taqui oua.

Moyyaku pendalam, for cultivated *D. pentaphylla* in the Ganjam district of the Circars. It suggests Malaka kayu pendalam, but is differently applied, and suggests Muka keshango, which is similarly applied.

Mrouk, the Arakanese equivalent of Myouk.

Mua jhapra alu = sweet hairy yam, for cultivated *D. pentaphylla* in the Darrang district of Assam.

Mudi genassu, for a race of *D. alata* in Kanara, W. India.

Muka keshango or ***Muka kacchel*** = snout yam, for *D. bulbifera* in Travancore.

Muragada tega, for *D. esculenta* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars, probably from Margodi.

Mullu = thorny, in Kanarese and Tamil.

Mullu genasu = thorny yam, for *D. esculenta.*

Mullu kilangu = thorny yam, for several Dioscoreas including *D. esculenta,* but especially for *D. pentaphylla* in Travancore.

Mullu pendalam, said by Elliott to be *D. pentaphylla* in the Circars.

Mullu valli kilangu = thorny stick yam, commonly for *D. esculenta* in S. India.

Mujib bok = plum yam, for a race of *D. alata* in the Sikkim Himalaya among the Lepchas.

Mukago, in Japanese for the edible bulbils of *D. opposita.*

Mun = tuber, in Siamese, sometimes combined with Koi, q.v. and see Man.

Mundia alu = round yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Angul district, Orissa.

Mungaya or **Muniya,** see Mangaya.

Muragada tega, for *D. esculenta* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars, probably from Margodi.

Murkanda, for *D. oppositifolia* and for *D. belophylla* in the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces of India.

Murom kacchel, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in Travancore.

Musillam valli kilangu, for *D. esculenta* in the district of Tanjore, Madras.

Muttaik kavalli = thick yam, for a race of *D. alata* in the district of Tanjore, Madras.

Mutur sang, for *D. belophylla* among the Santals.

Myouk, in Burmese for *D. alata* as contrasted with all other species of Dioscorea, except in Myouk leik-u which also appears as Myit leik-u, and Myouk pwe-dok.

Myouk eingdaing = garden *D. alata,* general in Burma.

Myouk gyi nwe lein, for a race in the Shan States.

Myouk gyin = ginger *D. alata,* for a race in the Minbu district.

Myouk gyi u = big tuber *D. alata,* a race in the Shan States.

Myouk hgnet, a race in the Tavoy and Salween districts.

Myouk hpa eing = garden frog yam *D. alata,* for a race in lower Burma.

Myouk kauk-hnyin-cheik = glutinous *D. alata,* for a race in the districts of Tavoy and Mergui.

Myouk khoung, for a race in the district of Hanthawaddy.

Myouk kya, for a race in the districts of Salween and Tavoy.

Myouk leik-u, for *D. glabra* in Pegu district.

Myouk long, for a race in the district of Katha, N. Burma.

Myouk ma, for a race in the district of Katha, N. Burma.

Myouk mwe-sout, for a yam in the Kyaukse district.

Myouk mwe zouk, for a fragrant race grown in central Burma.

Myouk nga-cheik = sticky fish *D. alata,* a common name for a race in Lower Burma.

Myouk ni or ***Myouk-u-ahni*** = red *D. alata,* a common name in Burma.

Myouk ni kun-pa, for a race in the district of Mergui.

Myouk ni kwam-ye, for a race in the district of Mergui.

Myouk nwa-gye, for a race in Lower Burma with tuber shaped like an ox-horn.

Myouk nwe, a name recorded by Kurz for Lower Burma, and found in a Working plan for the Yonbin reserve in Pyinmana, ascribed to *D. glabra,* but its incidence not prooved: however there is a Myouk-nwe in the Salween district which may be a small *D. alata.*

Myouk nyo, a yam of the Kyaukse district of great size, a race of *D. alata.*

Myouk palin, a race in the Akyab district.

Myouk pha-aing, a race in the Pegu district.

Myouk sa, a race sparingly cultivated in the Bassein district.

Myouk shin, for a race in the district of Tavoy.

Myouk shin the, for a race in the district of Myingyan.

Myouk sin gyi don, a race in the Henzada district.

Myouk taing, for a race in the district of Tavoy.

Myouk thamein oh ahni, for a race in Northern Arakan.

Myouk the, for a race in the Shan States.

Myouk thin-u, for a race in the district of Myingyan.

Myouk thwe, a name said to be used in the Toungu district as Myouk nwe is in Pyinmana.

Myouk u-gnet, for a race in Tavoy.

Myouk u ni or ***Myouk u ahni*** = red-tuber *D. alata,* a common name in Burma.

Myouk u pyu or ***Myouk u ahpyu*** = white-tuber *D. alata,* a common name in Burma.

Myouk u sat, a race in the Bassein district.

Myouk ye-oh = water-pot *D. alata,* a race in Upper Burma.

Myouk yin, a race in dry central Burma.

Myaun ne myouk, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Shwebo, central Burma.

Myit-leik-u, a doubtful name for *D. glabra* in lower Burma.

Nachai kyu, a Bhutanese name for *D. belophylla.*

Nadu kaju or ***Nadu kachu,*** for *D. esculenta* or *D. alata* in the Nilgiri Hills, Madras.

Naga china, a race of *D. alata* in the State of Sawantwadi, W. India.

Naga dokoro = long dokoro, for *D. Tokoro* in Japan.

Naga imo = long imo or yam, for an inferior race of *D. opposita* in Japan.

Naga valli (kilangu) = snake stick yam, a race of *D. alata* in N. Ceylon.

Nagal kanda, a race of *D. alata* in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces of India, and *D. oppositifolia* in Nimar and then the same as Nagweli kand.

Nagali dumpa, (Elliott) for a yam in the Circars.

Nagweli kand, for *D. oppositifolia* in the Akola district, Berar.

Nai = yam, among the Kachins.

Nai chu-nai, for a cultivated *D. pentaphylla.*

Nai hkai, for *D. glabra.*
Nai kalu, for *D. bulbifera.*
Nai labong, for a race of *D. alata.*
Nai n'byen or ***Nai n'pyen,*** for *D. pentaphylla.*
Nai neim krang, for a race of *D. alata.*
Nai pum, for a race of *D. alata.*
Nai tong or ***nai tung,*** for a race of *D. alata.*
Nai u-kung, for a race of *D. alata.*
Naisevu, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).
Nakaan, a yam of N. Caledonia, in the Voi and Ate languages.
Nakago, in Japanese for the edible bulbils of *D. opposita.*
Nakoe, Nakua or **Nakwa,** for *D. tomentosa* or for *D. pentaphylla* in Chota Nagpur, the Mirzapur district and Baghelkhand.
Nala = yam in the Hawaiian Is. (Marblech).
Name or **Nami,** for *D. hispida* in the Tagalog language on Luzon and in Mindoro.
Namula, recorded as if for a race of *D. alata* in Fiji by Hazlewood, but probably in error.
Nan kand, a substitute for the next in the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces of India.
Nanmati, Nandmati or ***Nanamati,*** for *D. oppositifolia* and also for *D. belophylla* in the following districts of the Central Provinces of India,—Bhandara, Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad; but in the districts of Balaghat and Hoshangabad also applied to *D. bulbifera.*
Nana kilangu = bamboo yam, for *D. esculenta* in the district of Malabar and the State of Travancore.
Nangri ghor kan, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Ratnagiri, Bombay.
Narenja, for *D. oppositifolia* in the Cuttack district, Orissa. Cf. Naringa.
Nare tagalu or ***Nari tega*** = fibre yam, for *D. aculeata* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars.
Nare genasu = fibre yam, for *D. aculeata* in Malabar district, Bombay.
Nari gaddi = fibre yam, for *D. aculeata* in the State of Travancore.
Nari imo, for cultivated *D. bulbifera* in Japan.
Naringa or **Nadanga,** for *D. tomentosa* in the district of Ganjam, Circars. Cf. Narenza.
Nat myouk, a race of *D. alata* in Northern Arakan.
Natt alu (Macmillan), as a name used in Ceylon.
Nattu kavalli, for *D. belophylla* in Malabar.
Nau-do, see Cu-nau.
Nau-non, a Dioscorea of Tonkin.
Nau-rua, a Dioscorea of Tonkin.
Ndamuni, Fijian pronunciation of Damuni, q.v.
Ndhe, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ate language.
Needi kilangu = long-lived yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Malabar district, W. India.
Nemu, a race of *D. esculenta* in the Hanuabada language of Papua.

Neya, for *D. esculenta* on the Malabar coast (Rheede).

Nga-cheik myouk u = sticky fish yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Shan States.

Niga gashiu, for wild *D. bulbifera* in Japan.

Nika, for *D. esculenta* in the island of Guam, Marianne Is. If wild it is Nika commaron.

Niluvi pendalam = upright yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Circars.

Nin wei shao teng, ascribed with a query to *D. doryophora* by Rosthorn who obtained the name in central China.

Nise, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Nomei or **Nomol** = yam in the Babar Is. of the Banda sea.

Note, a yam of N. Caledonia (de Lanessan).

Nuli = fibrous, for *D. tomentosa* in Travancore.

Nuli kilangu = fibrous yam, for *D. oppositifolia* in the Salem district of Madras.

Nulla ginni geddalu, for *D. bulbifera* in the Ganjam district, Circars.

Nulla godda, a Telegu name for *D. bulbifera* in the Chanda district of the Central Provinces of India.

Nulla goddalu, said to be a race of *D. alata* in the Cuddapah district, Madras, but doubtless a mistake.

Nulla sunna gudda or ***Sunna gudda,*** for *D. hispida* in the Warangal district of the Nizam's dominions.

Nulu tega or ***Nulu dumpa*** or ***Nulu goddalu*** = thread yam, for *D. tomentosa* in the districts of Godaveri and Cuddapah.

Nulvalli kilangu = thready stick yam, for *D. tomentosa* in the Salem district, Madras

Nunetya, for *D. tomentosa* in the Ganjam district, Madras.

Nunmati, the name for *D. anguina* in the Saugor district, Central Provinces, and for some similar Dioscorea in the Narsingpur state.

Nuran kilangu, Nureavan, Nurai genassu or ***Nurai kaju,*** all meaning thready yam, for *D. pentaphylla* where Malayalam is spoken, or the last in the Nilgiri Hills.

Nuta genasu, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Malabar district, W. India. But is it correct?

Nuta kilangu, a race of *D. alata* in the Malabar district, W. India.

Nwe ye myouk u, a race of *D. alata* in Central Burma.

Obi = yam in Western Malaya, here and there and particularly in the island of Madoera.

Obi kasuaris, for a *Dioscorea* in Flores (Teijsmann).

Obi kembili, used in Flores and doubtless for *D. esculenta.*

Obi manusia, for a *Dioscorea* in Flores (Teijsmann).

Odorah alu, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the district of Balasore, Orissa, probably from Addar.

Ofika or **Ofaka,** for *D. heteropoda* and *D. Hoffa* in the language of the Betsimisaraka and in Hova, Madagascar.

Ohu or **Ohuhu** = yam, in Flores, South Ceram and central Celebes and particularly for *D. bulbifera.* Cf. Abau.

Olo, for Kolokand as a name for *D. hispida* in the Sontal Pergunnahs.

Olor tuwo, for *D. Scortechinii* in the Simalur islands off Sumatra.

Ondo or **Ondot,** for *D. hispida* in Ceram, the Uliassers, and Amboina.

Ondo kasturi = musk ondo.

Ondot-i-lawanan, in Menado, Celebes.

Oni dokoro = giant tokoro, for *D. Tokoro* in Japan.

Onombitio, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ate and Voi languages.

Opou-ali, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language.

Oppa, for *D. esculenta* in Buton (Rumpf) and as **Opa** in Buginese and Makassarese.

Oria, for *D. oppositifolia* in Khandesh, Bombay.

Orot, for *D. hispida* in the Visayan language of Luzon, and apparently the same word as Ondot. See Ondo.

Otiyal kacchel, a race of *D. alata* in Travancore.

Ouacoulouta, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Ouitoupita, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language.

Oundi, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language.

Ovi or **Owi,** for Ubi in the Dyak language.

Owi bawoi, a Dyak name from S. E. Borneo ascribed to *D. oppositifolia* and perhaps designating *D. nummularia.*

Owi behas, a Dyak name of S. Borneo for *D. bulbifera.*

Owi kulo, for *D. bulbifera* in North Celebes.

Owi suman, for *D. alata* among the Dyaks of S.-E. Borneo.

Ovi = yam, in the Hova language of Madagascar, equal to Ubi, and including the potato.

Ovibe, for *D. seriflora.*

Ovifantaka, for *D. seriflora.*

Ovifotsy, for edible *D. seriflora* in the Sakalava language.

Ovifohy, for *D. seriflora.*

Oviharina, for *D. alata.*

Ovihazo, for, it is suggested, *D. cayenensis.*

Ovi marika, for a *Dioscorea.*

Ovi tantry, for a *Dioscorea.*

Ovisangana, for a *Dioscorea.*

Ovinala, for *D. Orinala* in the language of Betsileo or Betsimi-saraka.

Oyot weron, for *D. pubera* in Samarang, Java, and the same as Werung.

Paa, for *D. pentaphylla* in N. Caledonia. Cf. Patara.

Pada valli gadde = going deep stick yam, for *D. bolophylla* in the S. Kanara district, Madras.

Padri, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in Baghelkhand, Central India.

Padum bok, Papum bok or ***Parum bok,*** for a Dioscorea in the Lepcha language of the Sikkim Himalaya.

Pahari ratalu = hill ratalu, a race of *D. alata* in the Rai Bareilly and Allahabad districts, Gangetic plains.

Paharia phal alu = hill fruit yam, for *D. bulbifera* in the Bankura district, Bengal.

Pagla alu = mad yam, for *D. bulbifera* in the Chittagong district.
Paicha alu, for *D. bulbifera* in the Mymensingh district, Bengal.
Pai shao = said to be for a cultivated race of *D. japonica* in China.
Pakit, a Tagalog name for *D. nummularia, D. divaricata* and *D. luzonensis,* perhaps also for *D. alata.*
Pakwit, see Pakit.
Pakzyok bok, a race of *D. alata* in the Lepcha language of the Sikkim Himalaya, perhaps for Pasok bok.
Palam bok or ***Pu-um bok,*** for *D. Hamiltonii* and *D. Wattii* among the Lepchas of the Sikkim Himalaya.
Palau = yam, in the Marquesas islands (Mosblech).
Palleru tega, a Dioscorea in the Circars (Elliott).
Pamir bok, for a *Dioscorea* among the Lepchas in the Sikkim Himalaya.
Pan alu, the same as Pani alu in the Mayurbhanj state, Orissa.
Panch mukhi alu = five snouts yam, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Angul, Orissa.
Panch mukhi pedalu = five snouted pedalu, a distortion of Pandi mukhi pendalam or pig's snout yam, received from Darjeeling to which district such a name does not actually belong.
Pandi mukha tega = pig's snout yam, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars.
Pandra, a race of *D. alata* near Bombay.
Panggi = yam in the Sulu Is.
Panglang or ***Pangla torul,*** for *D. anguina* in the Sikkim Himalaya.
Pangaru = delicate yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Ranchi district, Chota Nagpur.
Pangil, for *D. bulbifera* among the Chins.
Pani alu, probably = Pan-leaf or Betle pepper leaf yam, for *D. oppositifolia, D. pubera* and *D. aculeata* in the districts of Angul, Balasore and Cuttack, etc., Orissa.
Pani torul, for *D. alata* and for *D. lepcharum* in the Darjeeling Himalaya, probably by distortion from Panu torul.
Panji kurudu, said to stand for *D. bulbifera* in the Madras Presidency.
Pannu kilangu, in the Anamallai hills for *D. bulbifera.*
Panpatica = betle leaf yam, for *D. oppositifolia* in the district of Balasore, Bengal.
Panu bok or ***Panu torul,*** for *D. belophylla* and for *D. alata* in the Sikkim Himalaya.
Panukelathun kacchil, for *D. alata* or *D. oppositifolia* in Travancore.
Panu kondal = wormy yam, for *D. bulbifera* in Southern Ceylon.
Papum bok, for a *Dioscorea* in the Sikkim Himalaya.
Paquit, see Pakit, Pakwit.
Par aru = superior yam, for *D. esculenta* in the Unao district, Gangetic plains.
Pari, a name for *D. Cumingii* in Bagobo, Mindanao.

Pari bok, a race of *D. alata* in the Sikkim Himalaya.

Pariya kanni, for *D. oppositifolia* in Travancore.

Parogai, for *D. glabra* among the Savaras of the Circars.

Pasok bok or ***Pazok bok*** = wild yam, for *D. belophylla, D. Hamiltonii* and probably other species among the Lepchas of the Sikkim Himalaya.

Paspoli, see Mar pashpoli.

Pat alu or ***Pata alu*** = threshing board yam, a race of *D. alata* in Lower Bengal with flat tubers.

Patal konda, appears in the Report of the Bengal Department of Agriculture for 1886, as a yam.

Patara, Paraara, Panara or **Paanara,** for *D. pentaphylla* in Tahiti. The "Providence's" officers obtained the third form of the name in 1792.

Patha alu, for *D. pentaphylla* near Calcutta and towards Orissa

Patti kacchal, for *D. bulbifera* in Travancore.

Paynut, recorded as a name for *D. flabellifolia* in Luzon.

Pazien bok = excentric yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Sikkim Himalaya.

Pe dumpa, for *D. hispida* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars.

Pedgo, for *D. esculenta* in the Sontal Pergunnahs.

Pedra kanda = ? pigs yam, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Damoh district of the Central Provinces of India.

Pein-u, properly Alocasia in Burma, but sometimes misapplied to a Dioscorea *e.g.* Pein myouk khoung (Kurz).

Pem bok = round yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Sikkim Himalaya.

Pen hru, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* among the Chins. The name is possibly incorrect.

Pendalam, a Telegu word for yam and almost always for *D. alata,* obviously derived from the sanskrit Pindhaluka which in a most interesting way has given the word Pindi applied not to *D. alata* but to *D. esculenta.*

Pendi and **Pendia,** a form of Pendalam from Akola in Berar approaching Pindhi.

Peru mallai (kilangu) = large mountain yam, for *D. anguina* in Travancore and also for *D. alata.*

Peru valli kilangu = large stick yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Tanjore district Madras.

Pete, for *D. pentaphylla* in Hitua island (Rumpf).

Phal alu = fruit yam, for some Dioscoreas noticeable by their bulbils, *e.g. D. anguina* in the Birbhum district, Bengal, *D. pentaphylla* and races of *D. alata* widely where Hindi, both eastern and western, are spoken.

Phaleo *bok,* a Dioscorea among the Lepchas.

Phan = yam, in the Khasia language.

Phan dukalah, a wild yam.

Phan garo = garo yam, a race of *D. alata.*

Phan jar, a cultivated yam.

Phan jugan, a cultivated yam.

Phan klau = wild yam, races of *D. alata*, wild in the Khasia hills, or perhaps for *D. melanophyma*.

Phan kthang, bitter yam, for *D. bulbifera*.

Phan kyrsiu = helper or deliverer yam, for edible *D. pentaphylla* or for cultivated *D. bulbifera*.

Phan kyrsiu somthiah, for edible *D. pentaphylla*.

Phan lakhar, for *D. bulbifera*, meaning yam with leaves like the lekhar-tree.

Phan lengar, a race of *D. alata*. Lengar is a place name.

Phan lyngkhi = solitary yam, for *D. bulbifera* or *D. hispida*.

Phan lyngshaw = gourd shaped yam, for a race of *D. alata*.

Phan mluh = salt (coloured) yam, either for *D. alata* or *D. esculenta*.

Phan pylleng = egg yam, for *D. bulbifera*.

Phan rain = grudging or dwarf yam, for *D. Hamiltonii*.

Phan saw = red yam, for a race of *D. alata*.

Phan shriew = cachew-like yam, for a race of *D. alata*.

Phan shynreh = buffalo or big yam.

Phan skong = bamboo yam, for *D. glabra*.

Phan solak = potato yam, for *D. hispida*.

Phan solak kthang = round potato yam, for edible *D. bulbifera*.

Phan sujab, for *D. pentaphylla*.

Phan suri = wolf's yam, for a race of *D. alata*.

Phan tangkara = flat spreading yam, a race of *D. alata*.

Phan tem = yellow yam, for a race of *D. alata*.

Phan thiang, = sweet yam, for a cultivated *Dioscorea*.

Phan thied = root yam, for *D. glabra*.

Phan til, a race of *D. alata*.

Phan tieng = woody yam, for an unidentified Dioscorea.

Phan um = water-yam, for *D. assamica*.

Phar, in Tirhut, for Ratalu, q.v.

Phararu, Phorawa, or **Phararwa** = bulbil yam, for bulbil-bearing *D. alata* in the districts of Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Gangetic plains, and Ranchi, Chota Nagpur.

Phurui = yam, in the Mikir language, in compounds abbreviated to Rui, q.v.

Pidi thumpa, for *D. belophylla* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars.

Pidi kanda, a Dioscorea in the Raipur district.

Pilita, for *D. pentaphylla* in Samoa. Cf. Pirita.

Pindaluka, for a Dioscorea in sanskrit, either for a race of *D. alata* whence the application of the word Pendalam or for *D. esculenta* whence the words Pindhalu, Pindhi, Pirhi, Pendi, etc.

Pindhalu, Pindhi or ***Pendi alu***, for *D. esculenta* commonly in the Central Provinces of India, and thought to arise from the tubers being of the same size as the little cakes called pendi, but doubtless really from Pindaluka.

Pindi parimi baddu, a name for a yam in the Circars (Elliott).

Pinot, for *D. nummularia* in the Tagalog language.

Pintur, a word of the north of Celebes ascribed to *D. hispida, Mucuna reticulata* and an *Ipomoea,* plants which have nothing in common but a climbing habit. Therefore it is to be asked if it does not mean "climber."

Piralu, perhaps for *D. pentaphylla* under the Sikkim Himalaya.

Pirhi, equivalent to Pindi in the Jabalpur district of the Central Provinces of India.

Pirieh bok or ***Piriyeh bok,*** for wild *D. alata* in the Sikkim Himalaya.

Pirsi or ***Persa,*** for *D. oppositifolia* in the Belgaum district, W. India.

Piska or **Pisika,** for *D. bulbifera* generally among the Sontals.

Pistalu, for *D. alata* in Dacca, Bengal.

Pita alu = bitter yam, the common Uriya name for *D. bulbifera.*

Pit kanda or ***Pith kanda*** = bitter tuber, for *D. bulbifera,* and applied also but not reasonably to *D. oppositifolia,* in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces of India.

Pita masia, the same as Pita alu.

Pitasi, for *D. bulbifera* in Singbhum.

Pitharu = bitter yam, for *D. aculeata* in the Ranchi district, Chota Nagpur.

Poconta, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Poda alu or ***Pada alu*** = flat yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Chittagong district.

Podavi kelangu, given by Rheede as *D. hispida,* but very similar names are used for other wild yams *e.g.* Pada valli gadde for *D. belophylla* and Poturu mati for *D. anguina.*

Podhali valli kilangu = deep-growing stick yam, for *D. oppositifolia* or some very similar yam in Ceylon.

Polog, a race of *D. alata* in the Philippine islands.

Pologon, see Pulugan.

Pora alu, said to mean burnt yam, from the method of cooking, for *D. esculenta* in Chittagong. The name is close to Pura alu.

Poti kelangu, for *D. esculenta* in Malabar, W. India.

Poturu mati, for *D. anguina* in the Hoshangabad district of the Central Provinces of India.

Pouan, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Pua-uhi = yam, in the Marquesas Is. (Christian).Cf. Paa.

Pua-uhi kua = red yam, doubtless *D. alata.*

Pua-uhi maoi = white yam, doubtless *D. alata.*

Pua-uhi peai.

Pua-uhi tea.

Puari alu, for a race of *D. alata* in the Darrang district, Assam, possibly the same as Puraia alu.

Puati, a Dioscorea of Sylhet, see Kukur-puati.

Puducheri valli kilangu = Pondicherry tuber plant, a race of *D. alata* in the districts of Cuddapah and Chinglepet, Madras.

Pugang, a race of *D. alata* in the Philippine islands.

Puli mora dumpa, for a Dioscorea in the Circars (Elliott).

Pulugan, Pologan or **Pugang,** a name for *D. bulbifera* in Bikol and Visayan.

Punda mohra gudda = pig's snout yam, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Chanda district of the Central Provinces of India.

Puno-oh bok, for a race of *D. alata* among the Lepchas with a long very large purple-fleshed tuber.

Pura alu = ? big yam or else = Puraia alu, a race of *D. alata* in the Bogra district, Bengal and the Darrang district, Assam.

Puraia alu = ? post yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Nowgong district, Assam.

Puraia fesuka alu, a race of *D. alata* in the Nowgong district, Assam.

Purang bok, a race of *D. alata* among the Lepchas.

Puri bok or ***Purung bok,*** a red fleshed race or races of *D. alata* in the Sikkim Himalaya.

Puti dumpa or ***Puti sara,*** for *D. hispida* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars, and also referred to *D. bulbifera.*

Quimanpu, for *D. alata* in Cebu, Philippine Is. (Blanco).

Quiroi, Quireot or **Quiroe,** for *D. divaricata* and *D. myriantha* in the Tagalog language of Luzon. The first syllable suggests Khoai.

Quru quru, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Rabet, applied to *D. bulbifera* and *D. pentaphylla* in Madoera island.

Rabet abua, to *D. bulbifera,* cf. Abau.

Rabet abubu, to *D. pentaphylla.*

Rabet bangkat, to *D. pentaphylla.*

Rabet elos, to *D. pentaphylla.*

Rabet pangkat, for a race of *D. pentaphylla.*

Rabet sosyan or ***Rabet soseyan,*** to *D. bulbifera.*

Rabi or **Ravikand,** for *D. oppositifolia* in the Balaghat and Bilaspur districts of the Central Provinces of India.

Radraksha pendalam = Elaeocarpus seed yam or necklace yam, for *D. bulbifera* in the Circars (Elliott).

Raht alu = red yam, said to be *D. bulbifera* in Chittagong.

Raja alla = princely yam, a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Raja alu = princely yam, a race of *D. alata* in Darrang district, Assam.

Raja Mohan dumpa = Raja Mohan's yam, for a Dioscorea in the Circars. Cf. Mohan kand.

Raja valli kilangu, a race of *D. alata* in North Ceylon. Cf. Raja alla.

Rakta alu = red yam, for *D. alata* in the Bhagalpur district, Gangetic plains.

Raktaluka = red yam (sanskrit), doubtless for *D. alata* with red sap.

Rakto garania alu = red penetrating yam, for a race of *D. alata* about Calcutta. See Garania alu.

Ranahak, for *D. Hamiltonii* among the Kukis of the hills of N. Cachar, Assam.

Rani begur, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Sikkim Himalaya.

Rarepin, for *D. alata* in eastern Malaya.

Rata kondol = foreign yam, a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon. The name however Moon quotes as Ratakodol and seems to assign to *D. bulbifera,* probably in error.

Rata vel alla = foreign stick yam or red stick yam, for a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Ratalu, from Raktaluka q.v., and indicating nowadays, the meaning of the first syllable having been forgotten, *D. alata* whether with red sap or without, wherever Hindi is spoken. Outside the region of Hindi southwards the name is sometimes applied to Dioscoreas other than *D. alata e.g. D. aculeata* in the Betul district or *D. anguina* in the Hoshangabad district. Ratalu in Behar varies to Ratar, Atar, Latar, Kathar and Phar; but Kathar does not come like the others from it direct but from Kathaluka.

Ratar or **Rataru,** are forms of Ratalu used in the districts of Gorakhpur, Champaran, and Shahabad, Gangetic plains, always for *D. alata.*

Ratoa alu, a race of *D. alata* in the Sontal Pergunnahs.

Ratha aru, used (? misused) for *D. glabra* in the Ranchi district, Chota Nagpur.

Ratha alla, a race of *D. alata* in Ceylon.

Ratna alu, for a race of *D. alata* in Gangpur State, Chota Nagpur.

Rato torul = red yam, for *D. alata* with red sap in Nepal.

Rausi, for a race of *D. alata* in Fiji.

Rausi kula, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Rausi vula, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Rauva, for *D. Seemanni* in Fiji (Wright).

Rayungshoie, for *D. assamica* in North Cachar.

Re- = yam among the western Nagas. Cf. Rui.

Re-ozen, for *D. assamica.*

Re-pre piri, for a race of *D. alata.*

Rerepin, for *D. alata* in the Tounsea dialect of Menado, Celebes.

Ribe alu, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Balasore district, Orissa.

Ribsoni kand, for *D. bulbifera* in the Jhansi district of the Central Provinces of India.

Roflu, Ruglu or ***Ruklu,*** for *D. hispida* among the Lepchas of the Sikkim Himalaya.

Rui- abbreviated from Phurui = yam in the Mikir language of the Nowgong district, Assam.

Rui-chin = walking stick yam, a race of *D. alata.*

Rui-dok = savoury yam, *D. arachidna.*

Rui hang, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla.*

Rui labong = banana-bunch yam, a race of *D. alata.*

Rui oyath, for *D. glabra.*
Rui ping or ***Rui peng,*** for *D. pentaphylla.*
Rui re, for *D. anguina.*
Rui ring = ? blueish yam, for *D. assamica.*
Rui-un = capable yam, for either *D. lepcharum* or *D. glabra.*
Rui vat, for *D. Hamiltonii.*

Sabalavu, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Saeva kand or ***Saira kand,*** for *D. hispida* in the Betul district of the Central Provinces of India, and as Suor kand for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Saugor district. See Sur alu.

Safed ratalu = white ratalu. See Ratalu.

Sahasra mukhi alu = thousand snouted yam, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Cuttack, Orissa.

Sahdwe-u, for Tahdwe-u, q.v.

Sahe = yam, in Borneo at Ukit (Moulton) : cf. Sayawu.

Sakharua, Sakhowa or ***Sankaru,*** for *D. alata* in the Sontal Pergunnahs and apparently from Sankaluka.

Sakkara valli (kilangu) = sweet stick yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Tanjore district, Madras.

Sambong tulang = mend bones, a name quoted by Rumph as equalling daun bisol.

Samiya, for *D. anguina* in the district of Jhansi.

Samoan, Samowan or ***Samwan,*** for *D. pentaphylla* in Bali Island, with the following recorded as races.

Samoan jae = ginger samoan.
Samoan nasi = rice samoan.
Samoan sambuk.

Sampit = yam at Malohkalis in Borneo (Moulton).

San yao, a form of Shan yao, q.v.

San-yu, a form of Shan yu, q.v.

Sana ghar torul = small garden yam, the Nepali equivalent of the Lepcha's Bok kap, a race of *D. alata* in the eastern Himalaya.

Sanga = yam, particularly the yams good to eat, in the Kol language of Chota Nagpur. **Sang** in Sontali.

Sanga kuria alu, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Darrang, Assam, the same as Haljukia alu.

Sangia alu = heavy or bulky yam, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Jessore, Bengal.

Sanglal = red sanga, a hybrid name for red *D. alata* in the Sontal Pergunnahs.

Sanjukera, a race of *D. alata* in the Darrang district, Assam; also as Surja kera, q.v.

Sankaru or **Sakhowa,** a race of *D. alata* in the Sontal Pergunnahs.

Sankhaluka, (sanskrit) a Dioscorea, probably *D. alata.*

Sapang, for *D. pentaphylla* in the Visayan language, Philippine islands.

Saplai, for *D. hispida* in the Kotah State, Central India.

Saru, for *D. esculenta* in the Nadroga language of Fiji (Wright).

Sat-bhaya alu = seven brothers yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Balasore district, Bengal.

Satik kavalli = nutmeg yam, for *D. bulbifera* in the Tanjore district, Madras.

Satni, met with in the Bogra district for Sutni.

Sayawu, Sayafu, Sayabu, Sayahu, Sayahul, Siyau, Siyaou, for *D. esculenta* in Celebes and in Ternate, and the Moluccas.

Sayuwu rintek = small sayuwu.

Sayuwu sela = large sayuwu.

Seapa, for *D. hispida* in Celebes about Macassar.

Sebu, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Sedre, pronounced Sendre, for a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Hazlewood and Seemann), but in error.

Seem kwati, said to be *D. oppositifolia* in the Hoshangabad district of the Central Provinces of India. Mati is probably in the second word.

Semal kand = Bombax yam or cotton-tree yam, said to be used in the Nimar district of the Central Provinces of India for *D. belophylla,* but probably an error.

Senali kilangu, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Madras Presidency.

Senka, said by van den Burg to be a name for a Dioscorea.

Senrh, Serh or **Siar,** for *D. anguina* in the district of Jhansi, centre of India.

Sepp or **Seppy,** for cultivated *D. bulbifera* in Japan.

Sharbutra kanda, for *D. bulbifera* in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces of India.

Shan yao, literally = hill or jungle medicine, the Chinese name primarily it would seem for those species of Dioscorea whose tubers are used medicinally, but extended to those which serve as foods. *Huai shan yao* is said to be the shan yao from Huai-cheng (a town in Shensi), and is prepared in the provinces of Shensi, Honan, Chili, Hupeh and perhaps elsewhere. But can it not be from Khoai q.v. Shan yao t'ou is said to be broken Shan yao from the second, third and fourth of these provinces. Chien shan yao is prepared in the provinces of Kwantung, Fukien, Hupeh and Szechuan. The exact botanical sources are unknown. Shan-yao tsai of Formosa is *D. japonica* var. *officinalis.*

Shan yu, = hill or jungle colocasia, often used in the place of Shan yao especially for the edible species of Dioscorea such as *D. Batatas.* As this Dioscorea is neither wild nor anything like a Colocasia, the application is extraordinary, though well vouched for.

Shan-yu-tsai, see under Shan-yao.

Shataveli, used in parts of the Bombay presidency for Shendwel q.v.

Shaval kelangu, in the Anamallai hills for *D. bulbifera.*

Sheeni valli kelangu = sugar stick yam, but the first word is probably connected with shendwel; it is a name from Ceylon.

Shendwel, Shendowel or **Shendorvail,** commonly used for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the districts of Satara and Belgaum, Bombay presidency.

Sher kand or ***Sherkandi*** = tiger's yam, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Bhandara district, Central Provinces of India.

Shi genasu, for a Dioscorea in Kanara, W. India.

Shimo bok, the same as Chimeo tendeo bok, q.v.

Shingli, for *D. deltoidea* in Kulu, N.-W. Himalaya.

Shisen imo, a race of *D. opposita* in Japan.

Shora alu, a common name for *D. glabra* near Calcutta.

Shoro valli kilangu = gourd stick yam, for *D. esculenta* in North Ceylon.

Shu = yam or tuber in Chinese, whether edible or not.

Shu lang or ***Shu liong,*** for *D. rhipogonoides* and *D. cirrhosa.*

Shu pin = tuber sprouts, for a Dioscorea (Matsumura).

Shu tow = tuber head, for *D. opposita* (Giles).

Shu yao = tuber medicine, said to be *D. japonica* (Matsumura).

Shu yu = tuber Colocasia, for *D. opposita, D. alata* and the "*D. sativa*" of Bretschneider, which is probably *D. opposita.*

Siaho, Siaffu, Siavu and **Sahu,** for *D. esculenta* in Amboina and Banda and Ternate, cf. Sayawu.

Siar, for *D. anguina* in the district of Jhansi, centre of India. See Senrh.

Siddhiu bok, Siddhu bok, Siddihu bok or ***Siddhu-u bok*** or ***Sindu bok,*** for *D. esculenta* among the Lepchas in the Sikkim Himalaya.

Sikapa, Siyapa or **Sikapang,** for *D. hispida* in Celebes among the allied Buginese and Makassarese = Seapa. It is changed to Sikari in Bali.

Sikari, for *D. hispida* in the island of Bali.

Sikri alu = root yam, for a Dioscorea in the district of Dinajpur, Bengal.

Simbha, the bitterest *D. bulbifera* known to the Lepchas.

Simpat, see Kaching simpat.

Sim-shu = heart tuber, for *D. bulbifera* in Formosa (Henry).

Sinanto, a race of *D. alata* in Luzon, Philippine Is.

Sin che myouk, Burmese for a race of *D. alata* in the Shan States.

Singul bok, for *D. bulbifera, D. belophylla* and *D. lepcharum* among the Lepchas in the Sikkim Himalaya.

Sinthi, a doubtful name for *D. pentaphylla* in the Darjeeling district, Sikkim Himalaya.

Sirka alu = vinegar yam, but probably from the sanskritic root sur = to hurt, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Midnapur district of Bengal.

Siru kilangu = small yam, for *D. esculenta* in the south of India and in Ceylon: also as Siru valli kilangu.

Sisi dumpa, for *D. bulbifera* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars.

Siyapu, for *D. esculenta* in Halmaheira.

Siyau, for *D. esculenta* in the island of Loda.

Sizu bok, for Siddhiu bok, q.v.

So, Sod, Suk = yam, among the Pangan and among the north Sakais of the Siamese-Malay States and into north Pahang; but mostly applied to the sweet potato, *Ipomoea Batatas.*

Soda alu, for *D. Kalkapershadii* in the State of Mayurbhanj, Orissa.

Soi, used in Samoa for Hoi, q.v. (Safford).

Soka alu, a wild Dioscorea of the Darrang district, Assam, where it is eaten to some extent.

Solomoni, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Somemono imo, used by Japanese botanists for *D. rhipogonoides.*

Son duoc, a name given for *D. persimilis* or for a race of *D. alata* by Loureiro. Son means mountain.

Soni valli kavalli = torrent stick yam, for a race of *D. alata* in the district of Tanjore, Madras.

Sosi, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Soso, for edible *D. Soso* in the Sakalawa language of Madagascar.

So-um bok, a Lepcha name for a Dioscorea.

Sounda or **Souda,** for a *Dioscorea* probably *D. nummularia* in east Java and in Bali.

Su, yam in Tankin, and apparently the same word as khoai. The French write it Cu.

Su-kai, a race of *D. alata.*

Su-kai-mo, a race of *D. alata,* and the same as Khoai-mo.

Su-kok-gian, a race of *D. alata.*

Su-nao and ***Su nao-do,*** for *D. cirrhosa.*

Su mai, for *D. persimilis* or for a race of *D. alata* in Tonkin.

Su-o-giong or ***Su-o-rong*** = dragon's nest yam, for a race of *D. alata* in Tonkin.

Su-tu and ***Su-tu-trang,*** for *D. esculenta.*

Suaria alu or ***Suareh alu.*** See Sur alu.

Subba dumpa, given by Elliott as for *D. tomentosa* in the Circars.

Sukdi babra, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Melghat, Berar.

Suker alu = pig's yam literally but undoubtedly from the sanskritic root sur = to hurt, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* and *D. bulbifera* near Calcutta. See Sur alu.

Suku = yam at Manyan, Borneo (Moulton).

Suli bok = inferior yam, for an edible variety of *D. pentaphylla* which grows in the Sikkim Himalaya, in the Lepcha language.

Sumri, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Jabalpur district of the Central Provinces of India, doubtless of common origin with the name Sur alu.

Suna genasu = lime yam, for a *Dioscorea* in Kanara, W. India.

Sunna gudda, for *D. hispida* in the Warangal district of the Nizam's Dominions.

Sung bok or ***Su-om bok,*** for *D. anguina* among the Lepchas in the Sikkim Himalaya.

Sungul bok or ***Sunger bok,*** *D. belophylla* or an allied plant among the Lepchas.

Suor kand, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Saugor district.

Supnor kanda, a form of Sur kanda from the Raipur district of the Central Provinces of India.

Sur alu, Suar alu, Suaria alu, Suareh alu, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* and for *D. bulbifera* widely in Bengal, having their origin in the sanskritic root sur = to hurt.

Sura alu or ***Suri alu,*** for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* widely, the first where eastern Hindi is spoken, the second where western Hindi is spoken, *i.e.* from the borders of Bengal to the borders of Bombay.

Surendi kand, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Bilaspur district, Central Provinces of India,—a form of the above.

Surja kera, by distortion for the race of *D. alata* called also Haljukia.

Surka, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Jhansi district in Central India. Cf. Sur alu.

Suta alu = thread yam, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Angul district, Orissa, and also for *D. tomentosa* in Orissa. Sometimes for *D. oppositifolia.*

Sutia kand, for *D. oppositifolia* in the Akola district, Berar.

Suthna (Buchanan-Hamilton), mentioned as a Behari name contrasting with the next.

Suthni alu, a very well known Behari name for *D. esculenta* of unexplained derivation, the use of which, torul being substituted for alu, extends into Nepal. It has been suggested that the name refers to the cultivation being without supports.

Swa-uh, Hokkien for Shan yu, q.v.

Swa yo, Hokkien for Shan yao, q.v.

Swinzi myouk, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Salween, Burma.

Ta-, for yam in Cachari = Tha in Garo, etc. and sometimes also in Cachari.

Ta-iyung, for *D. alata* in North Cachar.

Ta-misi or ***ta-mshi,*** for nauseous *D. pentaphylla.*

Ta-rem, for *D. Hamiltonii.*

Ta-shep, for *D. anguina.*

Tabulatawa (pronounced Tambula tawa), a race of *D. alata* in Fiji.

Tach imo kadsura or ***Tachi dokoro*** = slender kadsura yam or slender tokoro, for *D. gracillima* in Japan.

Tachi dokoro = slender yam for *D. gracillima* in Japan, alluding to stems.

Taguhetti, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language.

Tah-dwe u = letter "d" yam, a widely used name for *D. esculenta* in Burma, said particularly to be descriptive of a race with

lobed tubers: but it is difficult to rest satisfied with this explanation of the name.

Tah-dwe letwa = palmate tah dwe, a race of *D. esculenta* in the Tavoy district.

Taisei imo, used by Japanese botanists for Formosan *Dioscorea oppositа*.

Tai shu = big yam, used in China for the yams which serve as food *e.g. D. oppositа* and *D. alata* and perhaps also *D. japonica*.

Taitukava, a race of *D. esculenta* in the Hanuabada language of Papua.

Takaru, for *D. hispida* in the Chanda district, Central Provinces of India.

Takasago tokoro, a name given by Japanese botanists to *D. doryophora*.

Takob or **Taku**, for some particular Yam, among the Pangan and Semang of the Siamese-Malay States and Kedah,—a name which Blagden thinks may have come from an old Negrito language.

Talbada, a race of *D. alata* in the Surat district, Bombay.

Tali babounji = crackling string, a name given by Rumph for *D. nummularia*, for another species and for some species of *Vitis*.

Tali cupang = coin-rope, for *D. nummularia* in Amboina (Rumpf). Rumpf writes it Taly cupan. The name refers to the leaves.

Talis, for some edible root among the Semang, usage uncertain.

Talri, for *D. belophylla* in the Simla Hill States, N.-W. Himalaya, a form of Tarri, q.v.

Tamalia, for *D. oppositifolia* in the Cuttack district, Orissa, erroneously as Tambulai alu in Jajpur, Cuttack.

Tamalo, said to be used for *D. bulbifera* in the Katha district, Burma.

Tamis, a race of *D. alata* in Luzon in the Visayan language.

Tamra, a race of *D. alata* near Bombay.

Taniela, races of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Taniela danu = red taniela.

Taniela vula = white taniela.

Tanneh, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages, the same as Tha-ate.

Tanoa, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Tapouar, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Taqui oua, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ate language the same as Mouenne.

Tarar, **Tarari** or **Tarri**, a Pahari word widely used along the N.-W. Himalaya as equivalent to Yam. It most commonly indicates *D. belophylla* and *D. alata*. Eastwards it changes into Tarur and then into Torul, q.v.

Tarur, the Central Pahari form of Tarar, indicating yam in the Himalaya of Dehra Dun, Almora and Naini Tal. Ghar tarur = domestic yam, is *D. alata*; Ban tarur or wild yam

is generally *D. belophylla* and *D. pentaphylla; D. bulbifera* having its special appelation Genth, is excluded.

Taung keor myouk, a race of *D. alata* in the Akyab district, Arakan.

Taw = wild, in Burma.

Taw kadat = wild kadat, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Akyab district, Arakan.

Taw myouk = wild *D. alata*, generally through Burma for *D. alata* persisting from cultivation or for *D. Hamiltonii;* also received from the Andaman islands attached (? by a convict) to *D. vexans.*

Taw myouk kawng, used not by Burmese, but by Burmese-speaking Karens in the Salween district for *D. pentaphylla*,—an usage that a Burman would not admit.

Taw thinba u, literally wild foreign yam, *i.e.* wild cassava, for *D. aculeata* in the Akyab and Kyaukpyu districts, doubtless from the length of the tuber.

Tawi, for a yam among the Senoi of upper Pahang.

Tega = climbing plant in Telegu.

Tega dumpa, for *D. alata* in the Godaveri district, Madras, or for *D. tomentosa*, in the Nagpur district of the Central Provinces of India.

Tega pendalam, for *D. alata* in the Nellore and Tanjore districts of Madras.

Teguna, a well known name for edible *D. pentaphylla* all along the Himalaya from Almora and Naini Tal to above Champaran.

Teinha, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Teko imo = lever yam, a race of *D. opposita* in Japan.

Tella gini geddalu, for *D. hispida* in the Ganjam district, Circars.

Tella sunna gudda, apparently *D. hispida*, in the Nizam's Dominions.

Tena, Teona or **Teoni**, commonly in Eastern Hindi and Behari indicates edible *D. pentaphylla*: once met with as Tewna. Probably connected with Teguna.

Tena genasu = edible yam, for *D. alata* in South Kanara, S. W. India.

Tepta alu = ? flat yam, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Malda district of Bengal.

Tete, for yam in the Manggarai language of western Flores.

Tha = yam, in Bodo, Assam.

Thabalchu, for *D. esculenta* among the Garos.

Thaja, for *D. anguina* among the Garos.

Thaijong, for *D. alata* among the Garos.

Thaireng, for a race of *D. alata* in the Nowgong district.

Tha-kun, for a wild edible yam among the Garos.

Thakin, for a wild edible yam among the Garos.

Thamatchi, for *D. esculenta* among the Garos.

Thanairang or **Thanairoh**, for *D. assamica* in Cachar.

Tha-ate, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language.

Thadut-ni, Thadut or **Thadot,** an unidentified wild tuber of Lower Burma, well known to the Burmese however, possibly *D. decipiens.*

Thana kacha, received from Madras as indicating edible *D. pentaphylla.*

Thara aru, for a race of *D. alata* in Gangpur State, Chota Nagpur.

Thavai kachchu or ***thavai kaju,*** for *D. oppositifolia* in the Nilgiri hills.

The myouk, for *D. glabra* in the district of Tavoy, Tenasserim.

Thella sunna gadda, for *D. hispida* in the district of Chanda, Central Provinces of India. Cf. Nulla sunna godda.

Themban, a race of *D. alata* in Travancore.

Thi-ang-dam, a Dioscorea of Tonkin, equal to Nau-rua.

Thi-ang-day or ***Thi-ang-dia,*** a Dioscorea of Tonkin, equal to Nau-non.

Thikona alu, a wild yam of the Darrang district, Assam.

Thin-douk u, a common Burmese name for *D. decipiens.*

Thin on u, for *D. esculenta* in the districts of Myingyan and Pakokku, Burma.

Thin gyat, for *D. assamica* in the district of Sandoway, Arakan.

Thuja, for *D. anguina* among the Garos. Cf. Tha.

Thuli kacchal, for *D. bulbifera* or for *D. esculenta* in the district of Malabar and the State of Travancore.

Thuri, Aitchison gave this for *D. ? belophylla* at Hoshiarpur. Cf. Tarar.

Ti, a Fijian word for yams not yet well explained: perhaps = sprout.

Ti-vou, vou indicates new growth; and so ti-vou is a very young yam.

Ti voli, said to stand for *D. Seemannii,* Voli alone indicating a race of *D. alata.*

Tiagandioh, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ate language, the same as Taguhetti.

Tie-on-chao, recorded as a name for *D. Collettii* in the Chinese province of Yunnan.

Tikae, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Tikani, for *D. esculenta* in the Sontal Pergunnahs.

Tikaosivaro, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Tikari or **Takaru,** for *D. hispida* in the Chanda district of the Central Provinces of India.

Tikau = yam, superseding Uvi in some Fijian dialects.

Tilo carandi, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in S. W. India (Rheede).

Tin hpew u, for a race of *D. alata* in the Shan States, a hybrid name.

Tinukue, a race of *D. alata* in Luzon, with recurving tubers.

Ti-oman, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi and Ate languages.

Tira, yam at Krokong, Sarawak (Moulton).

Tiragali pendalam or ***Tiragada pendalam,*** for a yam in the Circars (Elliott).

Tis = yam, in the Tounsawang dialect of Minahassa.

Tis pawatoan or ***Tis pawatohan,*** probably for *D. nummularia.*

Titi gethi = bitter genth, for wild *D. bulbifera* through the N.-W. Himalaya. See Genth.

Tiva tega, Teva tega or ***Tippa tega*** = wild yam, for nauseous *D. pentaphylla* and also to some extent for other species of Dioscorea in the Vizagapatam district, Circars.

Tivou, (misspelled tivvu by Seemann) and **Tivoli,** see Ti.

Tiwan, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the Gorakhpur district, Gangetic plains.

Toganiwakaya, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).

Tokatolu or ***Kaile tokatolu,*** for *D. pentaphylla* in Fiji.

Tokoro or **Dokoro,** indicates the Dioscoreas of the section Stenophora in Japan.

Tokuro kadsura, for *D. quinqueloba* in Japan (Leiden herbarium), the first word is tokoro or dokoro.

Tongo or **Tungo,** for *D. esculenta* in Luzon, forms of Tuqui used by the Tagalog.

Topondon, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Ate language, the same as Toundoo-onn.

Toralia, for *D. anguina* in the Hoshangabad district of the Central Provinces of India.

Torul = yam, in Nepal. See Tarar.

Toundoo-onn, a yam of N. Caledonia in the Voi language the same as Topondon.

Towo, for *D. hispida* or *D. pentaphylla* in Bhutan.

Tsai-mey-tse, recorded as a name for *D. Collettii* in the Chinese province of Kwei-chow.

Tsie chou hoa, recorded for *D. melanophyma* in Yunnan, China.

Tsjageri nuren (kilangu) = sweet fibrous yam, (Rheede) applied to *D. pentaphylla,* var. *Rheedei,* a cultivated variety.

Tsu = tuber in Chinese. Tsu-uh and Tsu-guh are quoted by Matsumura as names for *D. japonica,* see Shu.

Tsu pre pyadzu, for *D. bulbifera* among the Nagas.

T'u-uh = ground arum, for *D. bulbifera* in Chinese (Matsumura).

Tsukne imo = crushed yam, for a superior race of *D. opposita* in Japan, the tuber of which is short, like the crushed foot of a Chinese lady.

Tu-su (Tu Cu), for *D. esculenta* in Indo-China.

Tual = yam, in Tenimbar Island.

Tubayan, a race of *D. alata* in Luzon.

Tugi, Tugui, Tuqui, Dogue, Toguing, Tungo or **Tongo,** well-known names for *D. esculenta* in the Tagalog and Ilocano languages of Luzon. Sometimes, it appears, they may be misapplied to *D. alata;* and perhaps that is how there comes to exist a name Tugupulu = red tugui, although red *D. esculenta* is unknown, but it is noteworthy nevertheless that Rumph describes a red *D. esculenta.* The word Tugui has reached N. Caledonia and is in the Ate language, but it is uncertain how it is applied.

Tukjhok, for *D. kamoonensis* among the Lepchas in the Sikkim Himalaya.

Tuma, said to be nauseous *D. pentaphylla* in the Vizagapatam district, Circars.

Tuma genasu, a race of *D. alata* in South Kanara, S. W. India.

Tumangai, for *D. aculeata* among the Savaras in the Circars, cf. Tuma.

Tumuktok, a race of *D. alata* in Luzon, with recurving tubers.

Tunga gudda, for *D. aculeata* in the Chanda district of the Central Provinces of India, used as Tunga alu in Orissa, and Angul and as Tungam sanga by the Kols in Singbhum.

Tungam sanga, for *D. aculeata* among the Kols, cf. Tuma.

Tungo or **Tongao,** see Tugui.

Twinzauk myouk = going straight down yam, for *D. Hamiltonii* and deep rooting races of *D. alata* in Tavoy and Mergui, Tenasserim.

U is tuber in Burmese.

U-myin-u, stated to be used in the Tharrawaddy district for a wild Enantiophyllous Dioscorea.

Ual or **Uar,** for *D. esculenta* at Balade and Yate respectively, N. Caledonia.

Ubag, said to be used for a race of *D. alata* in Luzon, and more certainly for *D. luzonensis* and *D. divaricata* in Tagalog, sometimes as Ubag manahan. Cf. Kobag.

Ubai, for Ubi in Sarawak.

Ubai tunku = prince's yam, for a yam in Sarawak.

Ubi = yam in Malaysia widely. It appears as Hubi as well as Ubi in the Sakai language; and occurs as Ubi from Sumatra to Sarawak, west Java, Celebes, the Moluccas, the Philippine islands (in most of the languages of the Christian tribes) and to N. Caledonia, mixed with other words for yam east of the Malay Peninsula. In Sarawak it is changed in places into Ubih, Ube, Ubei and Ubai. The "b" becomes "v," and it is Uvi in Fiji and Uve in Sarawak. The "b" may become "w" and it is Huwi in Sundanese generally though also Uwi; it is Uwi also in Celebes, and in N. Zealand where Uwhi occurs also (Williams). The "b" becomes "f" sometimes in Rotti and N. Caledonia and gives Ufi: so also in Tahiti. The "b" becomes "h" and the word is Uhi in various parts of Celebes, and in the islands east of Celebes, the Moluccas, and in Tahiti. In Rotuma along with Uhi occurs Uh. Uke and Uki are recorded by Moulton as occurring in Sarawak. The first letter is changed to "o" sporadically through the western parts of Malaya, and seems to particularly to be so in Madoera. Ovi and Ove occur in Sarawak; and Owi may replace Uwi in south-east Borneo; while Owe occurs in Gajoland, North Sumatra and in Sarawak.

Ubi ajag, for a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi akas, for *D. hispida* in Perak.

Ubi arah (arah is a fig), for *D. hispida* among the Sakais.
Ubi arit = sickle yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi aung, a race of *D. alata* in Java and once seen applied to *D. esculenta.*
Ubi ayam = fowl's yam, from the red flesh perhaps, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi babua, for *D. alata* in Amboina (Rumpf).
Ubi badak = fan yam, for a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi badigul = twin yam, for a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi bajari = finger yam, for a race of *D. alata* among the Malays of the Moluccas.
Ubi banteng = Banteng's yam, for a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi blichik = insipid yam, for an edible variety of *D. bulbifera* in Java.
Ubi boaya = crocodile yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi bontal = ball-yam, for *D. bulbifera* in the Malay of Amboina.
Ubi bulong = blue yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java, or for Ubi butong.
Ubi buah = fruit yam, for cultivated *D. bulbifera* in Java.
Ubi butong = a race of *D. alata* in Java, or *D. alata* in general. See Bulu.
Ubi butul, for *D. esculenta* in Java.
Ubi calebassa, described by Rumpf as if a race of *D. esculenta* which it can hardly be.
Ubi chabuk, for a race of *D. pentaphylla* in the Residency of Java. The Sakai word Jabbet is suggested by this name.
Ubi china = China yam, for *D. bulbifera* (de Clerq) in Malay.
Ubi chuchuk = snout yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi chiabet, see Jabbet.
Ubi da-are, for *D. bulbifera* in Halmaheira.
Ubi dago, for *D. alata* in the Philippine islands (Kamel) being tautological. See Daga.
Ubi dasawala, a race of *D. alata* in Halmaheira.
Ubi elos, commonly for *D. alata* in eastern Java and Madoera.
Ubi gadis = virgin yam, but evidently in error for Gadong, for *D. hispida* among the Bataks, Sumatra.
Ubi gadog, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi gadung and ***Ubi gadueng,*** for *D. hispida* in the Malay Peninsula and in Menangkabau, Sumatra: but Gadung is expressive enough by itself.
Ubi gede = big yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi gendola = red yam, a race of *D. alata* in Bali.
Ubi hahipiang, a race of *D. alata* in Celebes, Bantik district in Minahassa.
Ubi haliya = ginger yam, a race of *D. alata* in Amboina.
Ubi heulang, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi hidung = snout yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi ipit, for *D. bulbifera* in Bali.
Ubi jabbet, for *D. pentaphylla* among the Sakais. See Jabbet.

Ubi jahe = ginger yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java and a race of *D. esculenta*.

Ubi jantong = male yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java. Cf. Ubi butong.

Ubi jarar, a yam among the Bataks, Sumatra.

Ubi jari = finger yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi jawa = Java yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Malay Peninsula, and in Java.

Ubi jububug, for *D. bulbifera* in Java.

Ubi junjong = pole yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Malay Peninsula.

Ubi kalebasa = Calabash yam, a race of *D. alata* in eastern Malaya.

Ubi kapur = chalk yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi kastela = Castile yam, for *D. bulbifera* in Singapore.

Ubi kamayong and ***Ubi kawayong jahe*** = benzoin yam and benzoin ginger yam, for *D. filiformis* or some deep rooting yam in Java. The same name as Akar keminiyan. Also applied to *D. esculenta*.

Ubi kayu = stick yam, means tapioca always in western Malaya, but said in north Celebes to be used for *D. hispida* (assuredly a mistake).

Ubi kelibang = the Artocarpus lanceaefolia yam, a race of *D. alata* in Malaya, the tuber lobed as an Artocarpus leaf.

Ubi kelona = the smilax yam, for some wild *Dioscorea* in Malay.

Ubi kenduduk = yam, purple in colour like senduduk fruit (Melastoma malabathricum), a race of *D. alata* in Singapore.

Ubi kepler sampi = penis bovis yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi kiara, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi kipas = fan yam, a race of *D. alata* in Malay.

Ubi klapa = coconut yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi klapa molis, a race of *D. alata* in Java fruit yam.

Ubi klesih = ? extruding yam, a race of *D. alata* in Bali.

Ubi klinting, for a race of *D. esculenta* in Banjoemas, Java.

Ubi kuja = Indian merchant's yam (from khuwajah, a master or rich merchant, a name in Malaya for Indian merchants) a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi kulo, for *D. bulbifera* in eastern Malaya.

Ubi kumili utan = wild kombili yam, for *D. bulbifera* in Malacca (Alvins).

Ubi kurubut = group yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi lakilaki = male yam, a race of *D. alata* with long tubers in Malaya (? where). Cf. Butu.

Ubi landak = porcupine yam for *D. esculenta* in Java.

Ubi likit = glutinous yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi lilin = wax yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi lubang = hole yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi mangindano = Menado yam, from Menado in Celebes, ascribed to *D. pentaphylla* locally in Celebes.
Ubi manis = sweet yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi menjangan kuning = yellow deer yam (the deer being Cervulus muntjac), a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi menjangan merah = red deer yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi menjangan putih = white deer yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi manusiya and ***Ubi manusiya merah*** = human yam and red human yam (from the shape), races of *D. alata* in north Celebes.
Ubi mengari = curry yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi merah = red yam, races of *D. alata* in Singapore and in north Celebes.
Ubi naga = dragon yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi nasi = rice yam, a race of *D. alata* in Singapore or for *D. alata* in a general way.
Ubi ondo, for *D. bulbifera* in Celebes. See Ondo.
Ubi opang, ascribed to *D. esculenta* in Java.
Ubi orai, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi pagar = fence yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi paha kerbau = buffalo-thigh yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Malay peninsula.
Ubi pandang = Pandanus yam, for a race of *D. alata* in the Malay Peninsula.
Ubi pariaman = Priaman yam, from Priaman in Sumatra, for *D. pentaphylla* in Ternate (Rumpf).
Ubi pasir = sand yam, for *D. pentaphylla* in Java and also similarly applied by Sakais in the Malay Peninsula (Ridley).
Ubi patok = bill of bird yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi putih = white yam, a common Malay name for *D. bulbifera* and as Uwi putih in north Celebes with the same application.
Ubi radhin, for *D. alata* in Madoera.
Ubi rame = big yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi rembu = ? post yam, probably for a race of *D. alata,* in the Malay Peninsula.
Ubi sabut or ***Ubi sawut,*** for *D. hispida* and *D. pentaphylla* in Java, and perhaps also for *D. polyclades* (Zollinger).
Ubi salaki = twin yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi salamprit, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi sekok, a race of *D. alata* in the Malay Peninsula.
Ubi senggani, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi seneur = the Senhor's yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi sisisamping, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi sukun or ***Ubi daun sukun,*** the yam shaped like the leaf of the Bread-fruit tree, a race of *D. alata* in eastern Malaya.
Ubi susug = milk yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi tanduk = horn yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi tangan = hand yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java, and the Moluccas.

Ubi tanjong = headland yam, an unidentified yam eaten by the Semangs of the Malay Peninsula (Blagden).

Ubi taun-taun or ***Ubi tahun-tahun*** = yearly yam, a race of *D. alata* in eastern Malaya and possibly also *D. pentaphylla* (Rumpf).

Ubi tirai, for a yam in Sarawak (Moulton).

Ubi tiyang, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi torak = ? spool yam, a race of *D. esculenta* in the Malay Peninsula.

Ubi torana, the same as Ubi taun-taun.

Ubi tropong or ***Ubi trobong*** = pipe yam, a race of *D. alata* in Singapore, but ascribed wrongly perhaps to *D. esculenta* in Java.

Ubi tumpuk = group yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.

Ubi upas = poison yam, for wild *D. bulbifera* in Java.

Ubi ular = snake yam, a race of *D. alata* in Malaya.

Ubi utan = jungle yam, for several wild yams through the Malay region here and there *e.g. D. pentaphylla, D. Blumei, D. hispida, D. glabra,* etc.

Ubi utang, for a Dioscorea in Banda.

Ubich, among the Land Dyaks of Sarawak for Ubi, q.v.

Ubing-basol, for *D. nummularia* in the Tagalog language, Luzon.

Ubi-ubihan, a name for *D. bulbifera* in Tagalog. The reduplication suggests that it is applied to a race with many or conspicuous bulbils, and possibly one of the edible races.

Uchiwa dokoro = fan yam, for *D. nipponica* in Japan, alluding to leaf.

Udella or ***Uda alla*** = top-side yam, for cultivated *D. bulbifera* in Ceylon, its aerial bulbils being the food and not the terrestrial tuber.

Ufi, variant of Ubi, used in Tahiti.

Ufi hoi, for *D. esculenta* and *D. bulbifera.*

Ufi mene-mene, for a race of *D. alata.*

Ufi opura, for a race of *D. alata.*

Ufi paparatea, for a race of *D. alata.*

Ufi patara, for *D. pentaphylla.* Cf. Patara.

Ufi taho-taho, for a race of *D. alata.* Cf. Ubi tahun-tahun.

Ufi tiauu, for a race of *D. alata.*

Uh, in Chinese unqualified for *Colocasia esculentum,* but qualified denotes various esculent tuberous plants, and as Swa uh or Shan-yu, indicates various Dioscoreas.

Uh = yam, in Rotuma and Uhi also in Rotuma and in Salayer and Amboina. See Ubi.

Ujla machalu = bright fish yam, a race of *D. alata* in the Sontal Pergunnahs.

Ujla ratalu = bright ratalu, a race of *D. alata* in the Unao district, Gangetic plains.

Ulibita or **Uhulibita,** for *D. hispida* in the Moluccas.
Ulitholi kacchel, a race of *D. alata* in Travancore.
Ulshi, for edible *D. pentaphylla* in the district of Thana, Bombay.
Umaa = yam, in the Marquesas Islands, a form of Kumaa.
Umi genasu, for a *Dioscorea* in Kanara, W. India.
Unaniya kham alu, a race of *D. alata* in the Bankura district, Bengal.
Unar sanga, for *D. belophylla* and *D. glabra* among the Kols of Singbhum.
Un-kau-tou, a Chinese name for *D. bulbifera* (Diels).
Un-tok, the same.
Undai kavalli = globose yam, for *D. hispida* in the Tanjore district Madras.
Unka alu, a race of *D. alata* in the Sontal Pergunnahs and the districts of Hazaribagh and Ranchi, Chota Nagpur.
Un-woo, a Queensland (Red Island) name for *D. bulbifera.*
Upka aru, a race of *D. alata* in the district of Ranchi, Chota Nagpur.
Urlaha = yam in the Aru islands.
Urulai kilangu = globular yam, a common Tamil name for the potato which is sometimes misapplied to the Dioscoreas.
Uththate kacchel, a race of *D. alata* in Travancore.
Utong-utongan, a name for *D. bulbifera* in Tagalog, Luzon, perhaps used like Ubi-ubihan.
Uvi, for Ubi in Fiji, but restricted to *D. alata.*
Uvi kaboa, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji.
Uvi kaluwo, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji.
Uvi ni vavalagi (pronounced uvi ngi vavalagi) = foreign yam, a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).
Uvi ni gau (pronounced uvi ngi gau), for a race of *D. alata* in Fiji, but in error.
Uvi ni vutuna (pronounced uvi ngi vutuna), a race of *D. alata* in Fiji (Wright).
Uvi votuna, said to be a race of *D. alata* in Fiji, but the name appears more appropriate to *Colocasia esculentum* (Wright).
Uwi, chiefly in Javanese, for Ubi, q.v.
Uwi abang = red yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Ubi alas = jungle yam, for *D. hispida* and for *D. nummularia* in Java.
Uwi alus = slender yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Uwi badak = fan yam, a race of *D. alata* in Java.
Uwi chayu, said to be for *D. hispida* in north Celebes, but can it be for tapioca?
Uwi cheker = handful yam, a yam of Java.
Uwi churuk, a yam of Java.
Uwi dudung, said to be *D. hispida;* but cf. Butu.
Uwi gadung, for *D. hispida* in Java.
Uwi intuwa, Uwi intuwa rintek and ***Uwi intuwa alus,*** ascribed to *D. glabra,* but belonging perhaps to *D. nummularia* in north Celebes.

Departmental Notices.

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